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HUNTINGTON'S INTRODUCTION

TO

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

FOR

BEGINNERS AND COMMON SCHOOLS,

PREPARATORY TO

THE USE OF HIS AND OTHER LARGER WORKS UPON THE SUBJECT

ILLUSTRATED BY A VARIETY OF CUTS,

AND ACCOMPANIED BY A

NEW AND CORRESPONDING ATLAS,

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED ON STEEL EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

BY NATHANIEL G. HUNTINGTON, A. M.
Author of a System of Modern Geography and Geographical Reading Book, &c.

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PREFACE.

The degree of public approbation with which the System of Modern Geography has been received, and the fact that that work is, in some respects, better suited to the capacities of more advanced students, than of those just commencing the study, have induced the author to prepare another volume, of a smaller size, with a similar arrangement indeed, but in a still more concise and simple form, and such as is calculated to aid and extend the adoption and use of the larger work.

The present volume is chiefly comprised in one hundred and forty-two lessons, each divided into sentences, or sections, which are carefully numbered, and followed by questions, with corresponding numbers, so that the student, in committing the lesson, and the teacher in attending to the recitation, may proceed without confusion or difficulty.

If in some cases the introductory definitions and remarks should be considered too numerous and difficult for the beginner, a part of them may, at the teacher's discretion, be omitted at first, and be more particularly attended to in the review of the book.

The maps have been executed with care and skill, and, it is believed, with general accuracy. The references to them in the work are thought to be sufficiently numerous and minute for the young pupil. They will demand his careful and particular attention; for a familiarity with good maps is the groundwork of geographical knowledge; without this, the outlines and rudiments of the science cannot be fairly and permanently impressed on the mind.

The kind of language employed is not an affectation of childish talk, or the puerile language of the nursery, but plain and pure English; in order that the learner may be stimulated to continual inquiries into the meaning of words, and that his knowledge and taste in the use of language may be gradually improving.

Moral and religious reflections are occasionally interspersed. Of what use is learning, unconnected with virtue? What benefit, public or private, to be derived from literary studies or attainments, unless they serve to elevate and expand the youthful mind; to remove vulgar prejudices, to dissuade from grovelling pursuits, and to promote ingenuous views, feelings, and actions?

N. G. HUNTINGTON.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

1. The universe is a term embracing the whole of the creation.

2. The universe may be considered as comprehending the heavens and the earth.

3. The heavens consist of the sun and moon, the planets, comets, and fixed stars.

4. The world, in which we live, is called the earth, or globe, and it is no larger, compared with the rest of the universe, than a grain of sand upon the sea shore, or a single star among the innumerable heavenly bodies.

5. If we were living in the moon, the earth would probably appear to us very much as the moon now does.

6. The science which treats of the heavenly bodies is called astronomy.

7. Geography is a description of the earth.

8. The earth is one of the principal planets which revolve round the sun as the centre of the solar system.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the universe? 2. What may the universe be considered as comprehending? 3. What do the heavens consist of? 4. What is the world called? 5. If we were living in the moon, how would the earth probably appear to us? 6. What is that science called, which treats of the heavenly bodies? 7. What is geography? 8. What is the earth?

LESSON II.

1. The earth is not flat, like a dollar, nor level, like a large plain, but is round, like a globe or ball.

2. We know the earth is round, because Capt. Cook, and other circumnavigators, have actually sailed round it.

3. The four cardinal points of compass, are east, west, north, and south.

4. East is towards the rising sun in March and September.

5. West is opposite to east.

6. South is towards the sun at noon.

7. North is directly opposite to south.

8. The earth has two revolutions or motions.

9. One, is its revolution round the sun, once in a year.

10. The other, is its revolution on its own axis, like a wheel or rolling ball, once every twenty-four hours.

11. The surface of the earth is the outside of it.

12. The centre of the earth is the innermost point of it.

13. The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south.

14. The poles of the earth are the two extremities of the axis.

15. The north pole is its northern extremity.

16. The south pole is its southern extremity.

17. The diameter of the earth is the distance through its centre, about eight thousand miles.

18. The circumference of the earth is the distance round the middle of its surface, about twenty-five thousand miles.

19. A hemisphere is half of the globe.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the shape or figure of the earth? 2. How do we know the earth is round? 3. Which are the four cardinal points of compass? 4. Which way is east? 5. Which way is west? 6. Which way is south? 7. Which way is north? 8. How many revolutions or motions has the earth? 9. Which is the first mentioned? 10. What is the other? 11. What is the surface of the earth? 12. What is the earth's centre? 13. What is the earth's axis? 14. What are the poles of the earth? 15. Which is the north pole? 16. Which is the south pole? 17. What is meant by the earth's diameter? 18. What is the circumference of the earth? 19. What is a hemisphere?

LESSON III.

Circles—Degrees.

1. Circles of the earth are imaginary lines drawn round upon its surface.

2. A great circle is one whose plane divides the earth into two equal parts, as the equator, or a meridian.

3. A small or less circle is one whose plane divides the earth into two unequal parts, as the tropics or polar circles.

4. The equator is an imaginary great circle, extending from east to west round the middle of the earth's surface, dividing it into the northern and southern hemispheres.

5. Meridians are imaginary great circles, running from north to south, round the earth's surface, cutting the equator at right angles.

6. The tropics are two less circles, running, like the equator, east and west round the globe, one being twenty-three and a half degrees north from the equator, and the other twenty-three and a half degrees south.

7. The northern tropic is called the tropic of Cancer.

8. The southern tropic is called the tropic of Capricorn.

9. The two polar circles are those which extend round the poles.

10. One of them is twenty three and a half degrees from the north pole, and is called the arctic circle.

11. The other is twenty-three and a half degrees from the south pole, and is called the antarctic circle.

12. The degrees of a circle are the equal parts into which it is supposed to be divided.

13. There are three hundred and sixty degrees in a circle.

14. Each degree is divided into sixty minutes or miles, and each minute or mile into sixty seconds.

15. Every degree of a great circle contains sixty geographical miles, or sixty-nine and a half common or English miles.

16. The distance of the equator from either pole is ninety degrees, or about six thousand miles, equal to one quarter of the distance round the globe.

17. The distance between the poles on the earth's surface is one hundred and eighty degrees, which is half round the globe.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is meant by circles of the earth? 2. What is a great circle? 3. What is a small or less circle? 4. What is the equator? 5. What are the meridians? 6. What are the tropics? 7. What is the northern tropic called? 8. What is the

southern tropic called? 9. What do you understand by the two polar circles? 10. How far is the northern polar circle from the north pole, and what is it called? 11. What is the southern polar circle called, and how far is it from the pole? 12. What do you understand by the degrees of a circle? 13. How many degrees are there in a circle? 14. How is each degree divided? 15. How many miles are contained in every degree of a great circle? 16. What is the distance of the equator from either pole? 17. What is the distance from one pole to the other, on the earth's surface?

LESSON IV.

Zones—Latitude—Longitude.

1. Zones are divisions of the earth's surface, formed by the tropics and polar circles.

2. There are five zones, viz., the torrid, the two temperate, and the two frigid zones.

3. The torrid zone is that part of the earth's surface which is included between the two tropics, and extends round the globe, twenty-three and a half degrees on either side of the equator.

4. The two temperate zones are those parts of the earth's surface which are included between the tropics and either polar circle.

5. The northern temperate zone lies between the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle.

6. The southern temperate zone lies between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle.

7. The two frigid zones are those parts of the globe which lie within the polar circles.

8. The northern frigid zone extends round the north pole.

9. The southern frigid zone is round the south pole.

10. The latitude of a place is its distance from the equator, and it is either north or south latitude.

11. The longitude of a place is its distance from the first or established meridian, and is either east or west.

12. Parallels of latitude are circles running parallel to the equator, or east and west round the globe.

13. There are ninety degrees of latitude.

14. The degrees of latitude are usually marked in figures on the meridian, or on the sides of a map.

15. The degrees of longitude are one hundred and eighty.

16. These are marked on the equator, or at the top and bottom of a map.

17. A map is a representation of half the globe, or any smaller portion of the earth's surface.

18. The upper part of a map is north, the lower part is south, the right hand part is east, and the left hand west.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are zones? 2. How many zones are there, and what are they called? 3. Which is the torrid zone? 4. What are the two temperate zones? 5. Where does the northern temperate zone lie? 6. Where does the southern temperate zone lie? 7. What are the two frigid zones? 8. Where is the northern frigid zone? 9. Where is the southern frigid zone? 10. What do you understand by the latitude of a place? 11. What is the longitude of a place? 12. What are parallels of latitude? 13. How many degrees of latitude are there? 14. Where are the degrees of latitude usually marked? 15. How many degrees of longitude? 16. Where are the degrees of longitude marked? 17. What is a map? 18. Which part of a map is north? Which part is south? Which east? West?

LESSON V.

Natural divisions of the Earth.—Land.

1. The two principal natural divisions of the globe are land and water.

2. More than two-thirds of the earth's surface is water, and less than one-third is land.

3. The land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, promontories, mountains, volcanoes, coasts, and shores.

4. The water is divided into oceans, seas, archipelagoes, gulfs or bays, straits, channels, sounds, lakes, rivers, firths or friths, harbors, and roads.

5. A continent is a vast tract of land, not entirely separated by water.

6. An island is land entirely surrounded by water.

7. A peninsula is almost an island.

6. An isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining a peninsula to a neighboring continent.

9. A cape is the extremity of a peninsula, or a point of land extending into the ocean.

10. A promontory is an elevated cape.

11. A mountain is land, distinguished for its great height.

12. A volcano is a burning mountain.
13. A coast is land bordering on the sea.
14. A shore is land bordering on a sea, lake, or river.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the two principal natural divisions of the globe? 2. What proportion of the earth's surface is water, and what proportion is land? 3. How is the land divided? 4. How is the water naturally divided? 5. What is a continent? 6. What is an island? 7. What is a peninsula? 8. What is an isthmus? 9. What is a cape? 10. What is a promontory? 11. What is a mountain? 12. What is a volcano? 13. What is a coast? 14. What is a shore?

LESSON VI.

Divisions of Water.

1. An ocean is the largest body of water, not separated by land.
2. A sea is a smaller body of water, connected with an ocean by a strait.
3. An archipelago is a sea which embraces many islands.
4. A bay is a portion of the sea extending into the land.
5. A gulf is a large bay.
6. A creek, harbor, or haven, is a small bay, affording anchorage for ships.
7. A lake is a large body of fresh water, surrounded by land.
8. A strait is a narrow passage, connecting two large bodies of water.
9. A channel is a broad strait.
10. A sound is a shallow strait, capable of being sounded with a line.
11. A river is the largest stream of fresh water.
12. The branches of a river are the smaller streams which run into it.
13. The source of a river is the place where it rises.
14. Its course is the point of compass towards which it flows.
15. Its mouth is the place where it empties.
16. A firth, frith, or estuary, is the broad mouth of a river connected with an arm of the sea.

17. A road is a place where ships may lie at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is an ocean? 2. What is a sea? 3. What is an archipelago? 4. What is a bay? 5. What is a gulf? 6. What is a creek? 7. What is a lake? 8. What is a strait? 9. What is a channel? 10. What is a sound? 11. What is a river? 12. What are the branches of a river? 13. What do you understand by the source of a river? 14. What is its course? 15. What is its mouth? 16. What is a firth, frith, or estuary? 17. What is a road?

EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

Here let the pupil spread before him the Map of the World, and attend to the following directions, or questions.

Can you point to the east part of the heavens? To the south? To the west? To the north? Where is northeast? *Ans.* It is half way between north and east. Where is southeast? Where is southwest? Where is northwest? Point to the north and south poles on the map. Point to the meridians. What are they? Do you consider them as straight lines, or as circles? How many meridians are marked on your map of the eastern or western hemisphere? How many degrees apart are they, according to the figures on the equator? May every place on the globe be supposed to have a meridian or a line of longitude passing through it north and south? *Ans.* Yes. Is the sun at noon always on the meridian of a place?

What is the equator? Can you point to it? Do you consider the equator as a straight line, or as a circle extending round the globe? Is it a small or great circle? Why is it a great circle? How many degrees round is the equator? How many geographical miles are there in a degree of the equator? What is the difference between a geographical mile and an English, or common mile? Into what two hemispheres does the equator divide the globe? Are most places on the earth either in north or south latitude? How can you determine, by looking on the map, whether a place is in south or north latitude? Would you not determine it by observing on which side of the equator the place is situated? Is there any latitude at all to places lying directly on the equator?

Can you point to the two tropics on the map? What are they? Do they divide the globe into equal or unequal parts? What are their names? Point to the tropic of capricorn? To the tropic of cancer? How many degrees is either tropic from the equator? How many degrees from one tropic to the other?

Can you point to the polar circles and tell their names? How far is either of them from the pole nearest to it?

Can you point to parallels of latitude on the map? How would you describe them? May the tropics and polar circles be numbered among the parallels of latitude? How many of these parallels are marked on your map of each hemisphere? How many degrees are they apart, according to figures marked on the meridian, or on the sides of the map? May every place between the equator and the poles be supposed to have a parallel of latitude passing through it round the globe? Is the latitude always equal to the distance from the equator?

Is the longitude of a place always equal to its distance from the established meridian? From what meridian is longitude usually reckoned? *Ans.* From the meridian of London or Greenwich, and sometimes from the meridian of Philadelphia. Can you point to the meridian of London on the map of the eastern hemisphere?

If a place lies farther east than London, is that place in east or west longitude? Can you point to any such place? Can you point to a place that is in west longitude? Why is it in west longitude? In what longitude is Amsterdam, the capital of Holland? In what longitude is Cincinnati, the chief city of Ohio?

Can you point to the torrid zone? Between what two circles is it included? What great circle passes from east to west through the middle of it? Does the torrid zone extend like a broad girdle round the globe? How many degrees wide is this zone?

Can you point to the two temperate zones? Are they both on the same side of the equator? Which of them is in north latitude, and which in south latitude? To what degree of north latitude does the northern temperate zone extend? To what degree of south latitude does the southern temperate zone reach?

Can you point to the two frigid zones? What circle divides the northern frigid zone from the northern temperate? What circle divides the southern frigid zone from the temperate? Does each frigid zone extend entirely round the pole on all sides?

Is there as much land as water on the globe? Can you point to a continent on the western hemisphere? Why is it a continent? Can you point to an ocean? Why is it an ocean? What is an isthmus? Can you point to one? What is a strait, and what one can you point to? Will you point to a peninsula, and tell what a peninsula is? To a cape, and tell what it is? To a bay? To a gulf? To a lake? To an island? What is the difference between an ocean and a sea? Between a gulf and a bay? Is there any resemblance between an island and a lake? What is it? What is the resemblance between a peninsula and a gulf or bay?

LESSON VII.

Boundaries—Climates—Winds.

1. By the boundaries of any country, we mean those parts of land or water which lie next to it, particularly on the north, the east, the south, and the west.

2. These boundaries are to be learned from the map.

3. Thus you may see, by looking on the map of the United States, that the state of Connecticut is bounded or bordered on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Rhode Island, on the south by Long Island sound, and on the west by the state of New York.

4. By the climate of any country, is usually meant the kind of weather, or the seasons which prevail in it.

5. Wind is air put in motion, and it is called a breeze, a gale, or a storm, according to the degree of its rapidity.

6. A whirlwind is the sudden rising of the wind in a circle.

7. A hurricane is a violent and destructive storm of wind, suddenly and frequently changing its course.

8. The trade-winds are perpetual east or northeast winds, blowing throughout the year across the oceans in the torrid zone.

9. The monsoons are shifting trade-winds, which blow six months from the northeast, and six months from the southwest.

10. The samiel or simoom, is an insupportable hot wind, often destructive of human life in the eastern continent.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by the boundaries of a country? 2. How are these boundaries chiefly to be learned? 3. Will you show on the map the boundaries of the state of Connecticut, or how it is bounded? 4. What is meant by the climate of a country? 5. What is wind? 6. What is a whirlwind? 7. What is a hurricane? 8. What are the trade-winds? 9. What are monsoons? 10. What is the samiel or simoom?

LESSON VIII.

Surface—Productions.

1. The face or surface of a country is its external appearance, whether rugged, rocky, and mountainous, or low, smooth, and level.

2. A plain is a tract of level land.

3. A plateau, or table-land, is an extensive mountain plain.

4. Savannahs, or prairies, are immense grassy plains in North America.

5. Pampas, or ilanos, are immense grassy plains in South America.

6. Steppes are large grassy plains in Asia.

7. Deserts are immense sandy or barren plains.

8. The productions of the earth are either vegetable, mineral, or animal.

9. Vegetable productions are those which grow out of the soil, such as trees, shrubs, grasses, and plants.

10. The four principal classes of minerals are the metallic, the inflammable, precious stones, and building stones.

11. The most important metallic minerals are gold, silver, quicksilver, platina, iron, copper, lead, and tin.

12. The principal inflammable minerals are pit coal, sulphur, peat, bitumen, asphaltum, and amber.

13. The most valuable precious stones are sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, the topaz, jasper, chalcedony, and amethyst.

14. Among the principal building stones are granite, limestone, marble, chalk, slate, and sandstone.

15. The most general classes of the animal kingdom are beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is meant by the face or surface of a country? 2. What is a plain? 3. What is a plateau, or table-land. 4. What are savannahs or prairies? 5. What are pampas or ilanos? 6. What are steppes? 7. What are deserts? 8. How are the productions of the earth divided? 9. What is meant by vegetable productions? 10 What are the four principal classes of minerals? 11. Which are the most important metallic minerals? 12. Which are the principal inflammable minerals? 13. What are the most valuable precious stones? 14. What are some of the principal building stones? 15. What are the most general classes of the animal kingdom?

LESSON IX.

Natural varieties of the human species.

1. Though the world is a round body, it is inhabited on all sides by men who live and walk about, and attend to their various occupations, and who all have the sky over their heads, and the earth under their feet.

2. Those who live on the opposite side of the globe are in no more danger of falling off, than we are of going upwards to the clouds.

3. The earth is so large a body, that its attractive power is sufficient to cause all men and animals to adhere to its surface, as a loadstone attracts the filings of iron.

4. The inhabitants of the world are of various nations, and very different in their personal appearance, their languages, customs, and manners; yet they are all derived from one common pair, and are the rational and accountable creatures of

God, under obligations to adore him, and to live in peace and friendship.

5. There are five varieties of the human species.

6. The first class are the whites, or Europeans, and their descendants, with some other nations who resemble them.

7. The second are the African negroes.

8. The third are the copper-colored American Indians.

9. The fourth are the yellow or olive-colored Chinese and Tartars.

10. The fifth are the brown-colored Malays.

QUESTIONS.

1. Is the world inhabited on all sides? Do men on every side of the globe behold the sky over their heads? 2. Are those who live on the opposite side of the globe in any danger of falling off? 3. Is the attractive power of the earth sufficient to prevent this? 4. Are the inhabitants of the world of various nations, and very different in their appearance, languages, and customs? Are we not informed in scripture that they are all descended from one pair, and that they are all rational and accountable creatures? 5. How many classes or varieties are there of the human species? 6. Which are the first class? 7. Which are the second? 8. Which are the third? 9. Which the fourth? 10. Which the fifth class?

LESSON X.

Degrees of Civilization.

1. Those tribes of men who are very rude and ignorant, who are clothed in skins, and lodge in filthy huts and caves, and who live by fishing, hunting, and plundering, are called savages.

2. Barbarous tribes have some knowledge of the arts, and some systems of government and religion, but are destitute of books and written language.

3. Half civilized nations are such as have books and a written language, but are rude and barbarous in many of their customs.

4. Civilized and enlightened nations are such as are more or less refined by the principles of true science and religion, and favored with a knowledge of the arts, and with liberal systems of government.

QUESTIONS.

1. What description would you give of those tribes of men who are called *savages*? 2. What do you understand by *barbarous tribes*? 3. What are half civilized nations? 4. What are civilized and enlightened

LESSON XI.

Forms of Government.

1. There are two principal kinds of government, the monarchical and the republican.

2. A monarchy is a government vested in a single person.

3. A republican, or democratic government, is that in which the people enjoy the privilege of electing their own rulers.

4. A kingdom is a country whose monarch is styled a king.

5. A dukedom is a state under the government of a duke.

6. An empire is a region embracing several countries, whose supreme ruler is styled an emperor.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many kinds of government are there? 2. What is a monarchy? 3. What is a republican government? 4. What is a kingdom? 5. What is a dukedom? 6. What is an empire?

LESSON XII.

Forms of Religion.

1. Mankind may be divided, as to religion, into four principal classes, viz., Pagans, or heathens, Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians.

2. Pagans are the worshippers of idols, or false gods.

3. The Mohammedans are the followers of Mohammed, the Arabian imposter.

4. The Jews are the descendants of the twelve patriarchs.

5. They are the professed worshippers of Jehovah, but reject Jesus Christ and his gospel.

6. Christians are believers in Jesus Christ as the true Messiah, and in the Old and New Testaments, as the word of God.

7. Roman Catholics believe in the infallibility and sovereignty of the Pope over church and state.

8. Protestants are those Christians who disclaim the Pope's authority, and profess to regard the Bible as the only infallible standard of religious doctrines and duties.

9. False religion consists in the worship of gods which cannot save, or in outward forms and ceremonies.

10. True religion consists in sincere love to God and man, or in a holy heart and life.

QUESTIONS.

1. How may mankind be devided as to religion? 2. What are pagans? 3. What are Mohammedans? 4. Who are the Jews? 5. What do they profess to be? 6. What are Christians? 7. What is the belief of Roman Catholics? 8. What are Protestants? 9. What does false religion consist in? 10. In what does true religion consist?

LESSON XIII.

Oceans—Continents.

1. There are five oceans on the globe, which are all connected one with another, so that they form, in reality, but one immense mass of waters.

2. Their names are the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian ocean, the Northern or Arctic ocean, and the Southern ocean.

3. The Pacific ocean lies westward of America, and eastward of Asia.

4. It is ten thousand miles wide, and its surface is about as large as that of all the other oceans.

5. The Atlantic ocean lies between America and Europe and Africa.

6. It is three thousand miles wide, and about half as large as the Pacific.

7. The Indian ocean lies eastward of Africa, and southward of Asia, and is about three thousand miles wide.

8. The Northern or Arctic ocean is situated round the north pole.

9. The Southern ocean is spread round the south pole, and is several times larger than the Northern.

10. The world embraces two great continents of land, the western or American continent, and the eastern continent.

11. The western continent embraces North and South America.

12. The eastern embraces Asia, Africa, and Europe.

13. These constitute the five grand divisions of the land on the globe.

14. Asia is the largest of these divisions. It contains about one third of the land, and one half of the people on the earth.

15. Africa is the next largest, and about three fourths as large as Asia.

16. North America is the next in size, being more than half as large as Asia, but, in comparison, thinly inhabited.

17. South America is the fourth in extent, and is less than half as large as Asia.

18. Europe is the smallest of the five grand divisions.

19. It is about one fifth as large as Asia, and is very thicky peopled.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many oceans are there? 2. What are their names? 3. Where does the Pacific ocean lie? 4. How large and wide is it? 5. Where does the Atlantic ocean lie? 6. How wide and large is it? 7. Where is the Indian ocean, and how wide is it? 8. Where is the Northern or Arctic ocean situated? 9. Where is the Southern ocean, and how large is it? 10. How many continents are there, and what are they called? 11. What are the divisions of the western continent? 12. What of the eastern? 13. What are the names of the five grand divisions of land on the globe? 14. Which is the largest of these? 15. Which is the next largest, and how large? 16. Which is the next in size, but thinly peopled. 17. Which is the fourth in extent, and how large? 18. Which is the smallest of the grand divisions? 19. How large is Europe, compared with Asia? Will you point on the map to the five divisions of land? Will you point to the several oceans?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE GLOBE.

By what strait is the Pacific connected with the Arctic ocean? What isthmus connects North and South America? What is a strait? What is an isthmus? Can you point to the Isthmus of Darien? About how many degrees is it from the equa-

ter? Is S. America a peninsula? What is a peninsula? Is Africa a peninsula? What is a cape? What cape forms the southern extremity of Africa? What is nearly its latitude? What cape is at the southern extremity of S. America, and how many degrees south does it extend? Which extends farther south, Africa or S. America? What isthmus connects Africa with Asia? Can you point to the isthmus of Suez? What is nearly its latitude?

Can you tell the boundaries of the western continent? Of the eastern continent? The boundaries of N. America? Of S. America? Of Europe? Of Asia? Of Africa? What and where is the torrid zone? What two grand divisions lie chiefly within the torrid zone? Which part of S. America is in the southern temperate zone? Which part of Africa is in the northern temperate zone? What three great divisions of land are chiefly within the northern temperate zone? What two circles bound the northern temperate zone? By what two circles is the southern temperate zone bounded? Between what two circles is the torrid zone? What do you call that point which is in the middle of the northern frigid zone?

Are there many gulfs or bays on the western coast of America? What are the principal seas, gulfs, or bays, on the eastern coast of America? On which coast of America do the great rivers principally empty? On which coast of America do the longest ranges of mountains extend? Can you tell the names of some of these mountains?

Are not the coasts of Africa remarkably destitute of gulfs or bays? What long sea divides Africa from Europe? What strait connects the Mediterranean sea with the Atlantic ocean? What sea extends between Africa and Asia? What strait unites the Red Sea with the Indian ocean? What two seas near the line between Europe and Asia?

What two peninsulas extend into the Indian ocean from Asia? What sea and bay extend up into Asia, from the Indian ocean? What seas on the eastern coast of Asia? Can you name any of the seas or gulfs in Europe?

Can you point on the map, to New Holland, the largest island in the world? What ocean borders New Holland on the west? What ocean borders it on the east? Can you point to the West India islands, between N. and S. America? Can you point to the East India islands, between Asia and New Holland?

What large island in the Indian ocean, near the southeastern coast of Africa? What two large East India islands are intersected by the equator?

LESSON XIV.

General Remarks upon Climate, &c.

1. The warmest regions of the earth are near the equator.
2. The coldest regions are near the poles.
3. The most mild and healthful regions are within the temperate zones.
4. The climate is as cold towards the south pole as the north.
5. The climate of mountains everywhere is cool or cold in proportion to their height.
6. The climate of islands is usually more temperate and mild than that of continents in the same latitudes.
7. The western continent, in general, is several degrees colder than the eastern.

8. Africa is the hottest grand division of the globe, and South America is the next.

9. The people who live within the torrid zone, see the sun at noon nearly or directly over their heads.

10. The people who live towards the poles, see the sun, when they see it at all, near the horizon.

11. The inhabitants of the equatorial regions have the day and the night nearly or quite of the same length.

12. The inhabitants of the temperate or polar regions, have very long days in the summer, and very short days in the winter.

13. The longest day at the poles is six months in length, and the rest of the year is night.

14. When there is a very long day at one pole, there is as long a night at the other pole.

15. The largest and most beautiful and fruitful trees are found in the torrid zone.

16. The greenest grass and the most delightful landscapes are found in the temperate zones.

17. The people of cool or temperate climates, are often industrious and powerful.

18. The people of hot climates are prone to be indolent and feeble.

19. The inhabitants of warm regions may subsist, in a great measure, upon the spontaneous fruits of the earth.

20. The inhabitants of cooler regions, in general, have to work for a livelihood.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where are the warmest regions of the earth? 2. Where are the coldest? 3. Where are the most mild, healthful regions? 4. Is it as cold towards the south pole as the north? 5. What is the general climate of mountains? 6. What is said of the climate of islands? 7. Is the western continent colder than the eastern? 8. Which is the hottest grand division of the globe? and which is the next? 9. How does the sun at noon appear to people in the torrid zone? 10. How does the sun appear to people who live towards the poles? 11. What is said of the length of day and night in the equatorial regions? 12. What is said of the days, in temperate or polar regions? 13. How long is the longest day at the poles? 14. Is there a long night at one pole, while there is a long day at the other? 15. Where may you expect to find the largest and most beautiful trees? 16. Where may you find the greenest grass and grain, and the most delightful landscapes? 17. What is said about the people of temperate climates? 18. What is said about the people of hot climates? 19. How may the inhabitants of warm regions subsist? 20. How must the inhabitants of cooler regions generally subsist?

LESSON XV.

General views of Government—Religion.

1. As we proceed in the study of geography, we shall find that learning, government, and religion, are among the most powerful causes which influence the character and condition of nations.

2. A free and good government, tends to make a people industrious, contented and happy.

3. A despotic and bad government, tends to make a people disheartened, slavish, and wretched.

4. Knowledge and virtue are essential to the support of good government and national prosperity.

5. A people brought up in ignorance, are prepared to be savage, degraded, and enslaved.

6. A people well educated and enlightened, are capable of enjoying wholesome laws, and the richest blessings of society.

7. In idolatrous, Mohammedan, and savage nations, women are in a degraded and miserable condition.

8. In enlightened and Christian countries, the female sex are generally instructed, and treated with politeness and respect.

9. No nation can be found truly wise, virtuous, and happy, without the pure religion of the gospel.

10. Roman Catholics hold to the Supremacy of the Pope.

11. Protestant nations, for the most part, are more enlightened and blessed with more liberal systems of government.

QUESTIONS.

1. What shall we find, as we proceed in the study of geography? 2. What is the tendency of a free and good government? 3. What is the tendency of a despotic and bad government? 4. To what are knowledge and virtue essential? 5. What is said of a people brought up in ignorance? 6 What is said of a people well educated and enlightened? 7. What is the condition of women in idolatrous and Mohammedan nations? 8. How are the female sex usually treated in enlightened and Christian countries? 9. Can a nation be found virtuous and happy without the religion of the gospel? 10. What is said of Roman Catholics? 11. What is said of Protestant nations?

NORTH AMERICA.

Length, 4500 miles—Breadth, 2500 miles—Extent, 9,000,000 square miles—Population, 25,000,000.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What are the boundaries of North America? What isthmus unites North and South America? What strait separates North America from Asia? What island forms the most eastern part of North America? What bay and strait separate Greenland from the rest of North America? What large bay farther south in the interior? What two straits at the entrance of Hudson's bay? What smaller bay in the south part of Hudson's bay? What bay in the north part? What islands in Hudson's bay? What inlet on the northwest of it? What rivers run into James' bay? What other rivers into Hudson's bay? What gulf in the northeast part of North America? What large river from the lakes empties into this gulf? What strait connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic? What large gulf and sea between North and South America, and what cluster of islands in their vicinity? What long gulf on the southwest?

What seven or eight large lakes in North America? What cape forms the south point of Greenland? What cape south of California? What is the great western chain of North American mountains called? What is the name of the great eastern chain?

What are the five general divisions of North America? What are the boundaries of British America? The boundaries of Russian America? How is the United States bounded in its largest extent? What are the boundaries of Mexico? Of Guatimala?

Does the Atlantic, or does the Pacific ocean, receive the principal rivers of North America? Which are the two largest rivers emptying on the Pacific or western coast? What large river empties into the gulf of California? What large river runs into the Gulf of Mexico from the north? What are some of the great branches of the Mississippi?

Which is the largest river emptying into the Gulf of Mexico from the west? What is the source and what the general course of the Mississippi? Of the Missouri? Of the Rio del Norte? Of the Arkansas? Of Red river? Of the Ohio? Of the St. Lawrence? What large river runs north from Slave lake into the Arctic ocean?

Is North America remarkable for noble rivers and lakes?

If you were to take a stand in the centre of the United States, in what direction from you would be Guatimala? Which way from you would be Russian America? Mexico? British America?

Is the Isthmus of Darien in north or south latitude? About how many degrees north of the equator is it situated? What is the latitude of Melville Island on the north? The latitude of Cape Farewell? The latitude of Cape Sable? Of Cape St. Lucas? The latitude of New Orleans, or the north part of the Gulf of Mexico? The latitude of Philadelphia? The latitude of Bhering's Strait?

ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XVI.

Surface—Climate—Soil—Productions.

1. North America extends from the Isthmus of Darien, 8° north latitude, to Melville Island, or the latitude of between 75° and 80°.

2. It is situated between the longitude of 55° and that of 170° west from London.

3. North America, in extent, is the third of the grand divisions of the globe.

4. It is about one fourth larger than South America, and four times as large as the United States alone.

5. On the western side of North America are the Oregon or Rocky Mountains, connected with the Cordilleras Mountains of Mexico.

6. On the eastern side is the Apalachian or Alleghany chain.

7. The whole western range of mountains in North America, is about five thousand miles long.

8. The interior of North America consists of an immense valley, or level region.

9. This valley extends from the Gulf of Mexico towards the Arctic ocean, and embraces no considerable mountain.

10. It is watered by the noblest lakes, and some of the finest rivers in the world.

11. The greatest part of North America is yet in a state of nature.

12. It opens to view immense forests, and grassy plains of vast extent.

13. The climate of North America is variable, but gener ally healthful and desirable.

14. The soil, for the most part, is very fertile and produc tive.

15. The most important vegetable productions, are grass, maize or Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax.

16. The more southern regions produce rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and indigo.

17. There are many rich mines of coal, iron, copper, and lead.

18. Large quantities of gold are found in the Alleghany Mountains.

19. The gold and silver mines of Mexico have long been famous, and are some of the richest in the world.

20. Among the wild animals, are the deer, the elk, the grizzly bear, the panther, the wolf, and wildcat.

21. Vast companies of bisons or buffaloes, wild horses, and sheep, range over the western prairies and mountains.

QUESTIONS.

1. Between what latitudes does North America extend? 2. Between what degrees of west longitude? 3. What is the extent of North America, compared with the other grand divisions? 4. How much larger is it than South America, and the United States? 5. What mountains are on the western side of North America? 6. What mountains on the eastern side? 7. How long is the western range? 8. Of what does the interior of North America consist? 9. How does this great valley extend? 10. By what is it watered? 11. What is said of the greater part of North America? 12. What does it open to view? 13. What is the climate of North America? 14. What of the soil? 15. What vegetable productions? 16. What do the more southern parts produce? 17. What mines? 18 and 19. What gold mines? 20 and 21. What animals are mentioned?

INDIANS ASSEMBLED ROUND A COUNCIL FIRE.

LESSON XVII.

Population—Monuments—Discovery and settlement.

1. The population of North America is composed of the native Indian tribes, and the descendants of Europeans and Africans.

2. The natives are dispersed over the northern, western, and southern sections of the country.

3. The white inhabitants are settled chiefly along the Atlantic shore, or by the waters of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

4. The persons of the American Indians are usually tall and straight, and their limbs well proportioned.

5. They are of a dark copper color, with high cheek bones, long black hair, and black eyes.

6. The men are accustomed to fishing, hunting, and war.

7. The women cultivate the corn, carry the burdens, and perform the chief of the drudgery.

8. The monuments of North American antiquity are numerous and interesting.

9. They are found all along the great valley, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

10. They consist, to a great extent, of large furnaces, with numerous kettles, vast mounds or heaps of earth, the remains of extensive fortifications, of burying places, towns, camps, temples, and watch towers.

11. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year of our Lord 1492.

12. America was named after Americus Vespucius, who first visited the new world in 1497.

13. The discovery of North America is usually ascribed to John and Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1494 or 1495.

14. The settlement of the Canadas was commenced by the French, about the year 1540.

15. The first effectual English settlement in the United States, was made at Jamestown, Virginia, 1607.

16. The conquerors of Mexico were Spaniards.

QUESTIONS.

1 Of whom is the population of North America composed? 2. Where are the natives dispersed? 3. Where are the white inhabitants chiefly settled? 4. How are the persons of the Indians described? 5. What is their complexion, &c.? 6. To what are the men accustomed? 7. How are the women employed? 8. What is said of the monuments of North American antiquity? 9. Where are they found? 10. Of what do they consist? 11. By whom was America discovered? 12. After whom was it named? 13. By whom was North America discovered? 14. Who commenced the settlement of the Canadas? 15. Where and when was the first settlement made in the United States? 16. Who were the conquerors of Mexico?

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

UNITED STATES.

Extent, 2,000,000 square miles—Population, 16,000,000.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAPS OF NORTH AMERICA AND UNITED STATES.

To which of the two continents does the United States belong? To which division of the American continent? In what part of North America is the United States? What are the boundaries of the United States, in its largest extent? Is it in north or south latitude? To what zone does the United States belong?

What five great lakes on the northern border of the United States? Which is the largest of these lakes? By what strait is Lake Superior connected with Lake Huron? What strait between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan? What long narrow lake between New York and Vermont? What river connects Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence?

What are the principal bays and sounds on the coast of the Atlantic from the northeast? What two capes at the mouth of Massachusetts Bay? What two capes at the mouth of Delaware Bay? What two capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay? What two capes near Pamlico Sound? Where is Cape Fear? What are some of the islands on the coast, south of Cape Fear? Where is Long Island? Nantucket? Martha's Vineyard? What is the general course of the Atlantic rivers in the United States?

Will you begin with the river St. Croix, and mention in their order the principal rivers running into the Atlantic, northeast of Long Island Sound? What large river empties from the north, at the west end of Long Island Sound?

What large river empties into Delaware Bay? What five large rivers into Chesapeake Bay? What two into Albemarle Sound? What two into Pamlico Sound? What rivers run into the Atlantic between Pamlico Sound and the Savannah?

What rivers into the Atlantic from Georgia? What river from Florida into the Atlantic?

What are the principal rivers running from the United States into the Gulf of Mexico? What are the great branches of the Mississippi from the west? What are the principal branches from the east? What rivers from the United States run into Lake Superior? What rivers into Lake Michigan and Green Bay? What into Lake Huron? What into Lake Erie? Into Lake Ontario?

What are the names of the twenty-six States in the Union? In what part are the six New England or Eastern States, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut? How is each of the New England States bounded? What are the boundaries of the four Middle States, viz. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware? How is each of the six Southern States bounded, viz. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama? What are the boundaries of the ten Western States, viz. Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas?

How is the Territory of Florida bounded? Where is the District of Huron? In what part is the Missouri Territory? The Oregon Territory?

Which are the thirteen Atlantic States, or those which border on the Atlantic? What Territory and States border on the Gulf of Mexico? What State is intersected by the Mississippi and Red river? What District and States border on the eastern shore of the Mississippi? What divisions border on the western shore of the Mississippi?

What two States are situated on the south side of the Ohio? What three States on the north side of the Ohio? What District borders on the two largest lakes? What State is almost surrounded by three lakes?

What three States touch on the southeastern shore of Lake Erie? What State touches on the river St. Lawrence?

What portions of the United States are intersected by the parallel of 30° north latitude? What by the parallel of 36°? What by the parallel of 38°? What by the parallel of 40°? What parallel intersects Lake Erie, and runs between New York and Pennsylvania? What is the latitude of the northern boundary line of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire?

LESSON XVIII.

Extent—Mountains—Rivers—Surface—Soil—Products.

1. The United States is situated between twenty-five and forty-nine degrees of north latitude, and between ten degrees east and fifty degrees west longitude from Washington city.

2. The whole territory of the United States embraces about one fourth part of North America.

3. It is two thirds as large as Europe, but it contains not one twelfth part so many people.

4. In the western portion of the United States are the Rocky Mountains, about six hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean.

5. Their summits are two miles high above the level of the sea, and covered with perpetual snow.

6. On the eastern side are the Alleghany mountains, not more than a half a mile high.

7. No region in the world is better watered by lakes and rivers, than the United States.

8. Very many of these are navigable, and serve as channels for internal commerce.

9. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers are each about three thousand miles in length.

10. The length of the Arkansas is about two thousand miles.

11. The length of Red river is not far from fifteen hundred.

12. The course of the Ohio extends about a thousand miles.

13. The climate of the United States is various and changeable, but for the most part congenial to the health and vigor of the inhabitants.

14. It is several degrees colder in this country, than on the same latitudes in Europe.

15. The Pacific coast in the United States, is milder than the opposite Atlantic coast.

16. The surface of New England is uneven and mountainous, but it embraces much good soils, suited to grass and grain.

17. The land in the Middle States is in general more level and smooth, and more easily and profitably cultivated, producing wheat in abundance.

18. The Atlantic coast, through the Southern States, is low and sandy, and called the Pine Barrens.

19. The middle and western portion of the Southern States are variegated, healthy, and beautiful.

20. Corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, oranges, and lemons, are some of the principal products of the south.

21. The Western States have in general a level or undulating surface, with a soil of remarkable fertility.

QUESTIONS.

1. Between what degrees of latitude is the United States situated? 2. How great a part of North America does the United States embrace? 3. How does it compare with Europe in size? 4. What mountains in the western part of the United States? 5. How high are the summits of the Rocky Mountains? 6. What mountains on the eastern side? 7. Is the United States well watered? 8. Are many of the rivers navigable? 9. What is the length of the Mississippi, and the Missouri? 10. The length of the Arkansas? 11. The length of Red river? 12. How long is the Ohio? 13. What is said of the general climate of the United States? 14. Which has the coldest climate, this country or Europe? 15. Is the Pacific coast milder than the Atlantic? 16. What of the surface of New England? 17. How is the land in the Middle States? 18. How is the Atlantic coast along through the Southern States? 19. How are the middle and western parts of the Southern States? 20. What are the principal products of the south? 21. What of the surface and soil in the Western States?

LESSON XIX.

Classes and pursuits of the inhabitants—Education.

1. The United States embraces three general classes of inhabitants, viz. the Whites, Negroes, and Indians.

2. The Whites are generally of English extraction.

3. There are, however, many Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, French, Spanish, and other Europeans.

4. The Negroes are of African descent.

5. The Indians are Aboriginals, or natives of the country.

6. The independence of the United States was declared the 4th of July, 1776.

7. The number of the states, or colonies, at that time, was only thirteen.

8. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

9. There are now, 1836, more than four times as many people in the United States, as there were at the period of the Declaration of Independence.

10. The whole population is not far from sixteen millions.

11. The number of Whites was about eleven millions in 1830.

12. The number of Negroes, above two millions.

13. The Indians are estimated at about four hundred thousands.

14. The slave-holding States are all the southern and all the western, except Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

15. The leading objects of pursuit among the people of the United States, are agriculture, manufactures, merchandise or commerce.

16. The education of children in common schools, is here considered of prime importance.

17. Colleges and academies are becoming numerous and flourishing.

QUESTIONS.

1. What general classes of inhabitants does the United States embrace? 2. Of what extraction are the Whites in general? 3. From what other Europeans are

they descended? 4. Of what descent are the Negroes? 5. What is said of the Indians? 6. When did the United States declare their independence? 7. What was the number of the colonies then? 8. What are their names? 9. How many more people are there now in the country, than at that time? 10. How numerous is the whole population at present? 11. What is the number of Whites? 12. The number of Negroes? 13. The number of Indians? 14. Which are the slave-holding states? 15. What are the leading objects of pursuit in the United States? 16. What is said of the education of children? 17. What of colleges and academies?

LESSON XX.

Government—Religion.

1. The form of government in the United States, is called a Federal Republic.

2. Each state in the Union is at liberty to have a government of its own.

3. At the same time, all the states are united in the support of a General Government.

4. The Executive officers of the General Government, are a President and Vice-President, with four Secretaries.

5. The great national assembly for making laws, is called Congress.

6. Congress has two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

7. The supreme court of justice in the United States is called the Judiciary.

8. The members of the Senate are appointed by the several state governments.

9. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the people at large.

10. Congress assembles in December, every year, at the city of Washington, the metropolis of the Union.

11. The noble edifice in which its sessions are held, is called the Capitol.

12. With respect to religion, the people of the United States are generally Protestants.

13. The Protestants are of various denominations, but they profess to venerate the Bible, and are very desirous that children, and all the people, should learn to read and obey it.

14. The Roman Catholics in this country are increasing in numbers, especially by emigration from Europe.

15. It is believed they are generally very ignorant of the sacred volume, and that their principles are not consistent with civil or religious liberty.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the government of the United States called? 2. May each state have a government of its own? 3. Are all the states united in the support of a general government? 4. What are the great Executive offices of the general government? 5. What is the great national assembly called? 6. How many branches has Congress? 7. What is the supreme court of justice called? 8. How are the members of the Senate appointed? 9. By whom are the members of the House of Representatives chosen? 10. How often and where does Congress assemble? 11. What is the building called in which Congress holds its sessions? 12. Of what religion are the people of the United States? 13. What is said of the Protestants? 14. What is said of the Roman Catholics in this country? 15. Is it to be feared that they are lamentably ignorant of the scriptures?

SCENE IN NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

Extent, 64,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT.

LESSON XXI.

MAINE.

Extent, 32,000 square miles—Population, 400,000.

1. The state of Maine has an extensive territory, being about as large as all the rest of New England.

2. Maine is divided into ten counties, which are subdivided into about three hundred towns.

3. It is a mountainous or hilly country, moist and cold.

4. The soil is best adapted to grass, grain, and flax.

5. The principal settlements are in the southern half of the state.

6. The northern half, in general, is still covered with forests.

7. Portland, on Casco bay, is the largest town.

8. Augusta, on the Kennebec, is the present seat of government.

9. The people of Maine are an enterprising and commercial people.

10. Their coast affords many excellent harbors, and they have a considerable amount of shipping.

11. Their shipping is chiefly employed in the lumber trade and the fisheries.

12. The state of common education here, is highly respectable and encouraging.

QUESTIONS.

How is Maine bounded? What are its principal rivers, bays, and lakes? 1. How extensive is the territory of Maine? 2. How is Maine divided and subdivided? 3. What kind of a country is it? 4. What of the soil? 5. Where are the principal settlements? 6. What is said of the northern half? 7. Which is the largest town? 8. Which the seat of government, and where situated? 9. Of what description are the people of Maine? 10. What does their coast afford? 11. In what trade is their shipping chiefly employed? 12. What is the state of education?

LESSON XXII.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Extent, 9,000 square miles—Population, 270,000.

1. New Hampshire is less than one third as large as Maine, but more settled.

2. It is probably the most broken and mountainous of all the states in the Union.

3. Here are the White Mountains, whose highest peak, Mount Washington, is the most elevated land in the country, east of the Mississippi river.

4. Much of the state remains covered with forests.

5. Considerable portions are so rugged as to be uninhabitable.

6. Yet there are many tracts of rich grazing land, especially on the banks of the rivers.

7. The inhabitants are industrious, particularly in the business of agriculture and the raising of cattle.

8. They are not so much engaged in commerce, because the state affords but little sea coast.

9. New Hampshire embraces eight counties, containing two hundred and thirty towns.

10. Portsmouth is the chief town, and the only harbor, but is one of the best on the Atlantic. Population, 8,000.

11. Concord, on the Merrimack, is the capital, and a very flourishing town.

12. Dover is a very respectable manufacturing place.

13. At Hanover, on Connecticut river, is Dartmouth College.

14. At Exeter, is Philips' Academy.

15. Common schools are liberally patronised.

16. The first settlers of this state, were chiefly emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1623.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries and rivers of New Hampshire?

1. How large is New Hampshire, compared with Maine? 2. What is the surface? 3. What mountains, and how described? 4. Are the forests extensive? 5. Are some parts uninhabitable? 6. Where is the richest land? 7. What is said of the inhabitants? 8. What of their commerce? 9. How many counties and towns? 10. What is said of Portsmouth? 11. Of Concord? 12. Of Dover? 13. Of Hanover? 14. Of Exeter? 15. Of common schools? 16. Of the first settlers of this state?

LESSON XXIII.

VERMONT.

Extent, 10,000 square miles—Population, 280,000.

1. Vermont derives its name from the Green Mountains, which extend from north to south, dividing the state into the eastern and western declivities.

2. This state is greatly diversified with hills and valleys, and watered with numerous streams.

3. The rivers not only enrich the soil, but afford abundant water privileges for mill seats and manufacturing establishments.

4. The land produces considerable wheat, rye, and barley, and many fine cattle and horses are raised for the New York, Boston, and other markets.

5. In Vermont, there are thirteen counties and two hundred and fifty towns.

6. Montpelier, the capital, is situated near the centre, in a beautiful valley.

7. Middlebury, on the Otter creek, is celebrated for its college and flourishing manufactories.

8. Bennington is one of the oldest and most venerable towns in the state.

9. Windsor, Rutland, Burlington, Vergennes, St. Albans, and many others, are thriving towns.

10. Learning is encouraged.

11. At Burlington, is the University of Vermont.

12. There are about thirty-five academies, and two thousand four hundred district schools.

13. Vermont has been settled chiefly by emigrants from other parts of New England, since the French war, or the year 1760.

QUESTIONS.

How is Vermont bounded? What are the principal rivers, and where do they empty?

1. From what does Vermont derive its name? 2. How is the state diversified and watered? 3. What is said of the rivers? 4. What does the land produce? 5 How many counties and towns? 6. What is the description of Montpelier? 7. Of Middlebury? 8. Of Bennington? 9. What other towns are named, and where situated? 10. What is said of learning in this state? 11. Where is the University? 12. How many academies and schools? 13. By whom has Vermont been settled?

NEW BEDFORD WHALE-SHIP.

LESSON XXIV.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Extent, 7,500 square miles—Population, 610,000.

1. Massachusetts, though a small state, is one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most thickly settled of any in the Union.
2. No one of the states has so dense a population.
3. The inhabitants are distinguished for intelligence, industry, and prosperous enterprise.
4. Their chief attention is directed to agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the fisheries.
5. The surface is variegated, exhibiting much pleasant scenery.
6. The soil for the most part is good, both for pasturage and tillage, and is very skilfully cultivated and improved.
7. The manufactures are numerous and very flourishing.
8. The seaports are favored with fine harbors.
9. Many of the people are engaged in the cod, mackerel, and whale fisheries, and extend their foreign trade to all quarters of the globe.
10. The literary institutions are among the most venerable and flourishing in the United States.

11. Massachusetts also abounds in humane and benevolent institutions.

12. There are fourteen counties, and three hundred and eight towns.

13. Boston is situated on a peninsula in Massachusetts bay, and is surrounded by a rich and delightful country.

14. It is the chief city in New England, and in commerce and wealth, the second city in the Union. Population, 62,000.

15. Some of the other large towns are Salem, Newburyport, Charlestown, Marblehead, New Bedford, and Nantucket.

16. Cambridge is the celebrated seat of Harvard University, the oldest and richest of the American colleges.

17. There is also a very flourishing college at Amherst, and another at Williamstown.

18. Plymouth is thirty-six miles southeast of Boston, and is distinguished as being the oldest town in New England, and the place where the Pilgrim fathers, in number 101, first landed, and established a colony, December 22, 1620.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries and rivers of Massachusetts?

1. What is said of Massachusetts in general? 3. For what are the inhabitants distinguished? 4. To what is their attention directed? 5. How is the surface of this state described? 6. The soil? 7. The manufactures? 8. What of the seaports? 9. What fisheries are specified? 10. What of the literary institutions? 11. In what does Massachusetts also abound? 12. How is the state divided? 13, 14. Where is Boston, and how described? 15 What other large towns? 16, 17. Where are the colleges? 18. Where is Plymouth, and how distinguished?

LESSON XXV.

RHODE ISLAND.

Extent, 1,200 square miles—Population, 98,000.

1. Rhode Island is the smallest, but, in proportion to its size, the most manufacturing state in the Union.

2. The climate is healthy and delightful.

3. Especially is this true of the island of Rhode Island, which gives name to the state, and is much resorted to by invalids and travellers.

4. Rhode Island contains five counties, thirty-one towns,

a university, several flourishing academies, and about seven hundred schools.

5. It excels in commerce, as well as manufactures.

6. Providence, the capital, is pleasantly situated on Providence river, at the head of Narraganset bay. Population, 17,000.

7. At Providence is Brown University.

8. Newport is celebrated for its fine harbor.

9. The settlement of this state was commenced at Providence, in the year 1636, by Roger Williams, with five associates.

QUESTIONS.

How is Rhode Island bounded? What bay does it embrace?

1. What general description is given of Rhode Island? 2. What of the climate? 3. What island gives name to the state, and how described? 4. What does Rhode Island contain? 5. In what does it excel? 6. What is the capital, and how situated? 7. Where is Brown University? 8. What of Newport? 9. When and by whom was this state begun to be settled?

VIEW FROM THE EAST, OF CHARTER STREET AND OAK, HARTFORD, CONN.

LESSON XXVI.

CONNECTICUT.

Extent, 4,700 square miles—Population, 300,000.

1. Connecticut is a small, uneven, but fertile state.
2. It has an enlightened and industrious population, com-

posed chiefly of farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, and merchants.

3. They are distinguished for their civil, literary, and religious privileges.

4. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic, all emptying into Long Island sound.

5. The state is composed of eight counties, divided into one hundred and thirty towns.

6. There are five incorporated cities, viz. Hartford, New Haven, New London, Middletown, and Norwich.

7. Hartford and New Haven are the seats of government.

8. Hartford is on the Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth, and surrounded by interesting scenery. Population, 9,800.

VIEW OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

9. New Haven has a handsome and healthy situation, at the head of New Haven bay. Population, 10,700.

10. New London and Norwich are pleasant towns, situated on the Thames.

11. Middletown is an interesting place, 15 miles below Hartford.

12. There are three colleges in this state, viz. Yale college, at New Haven, Washington college, at Hartford, and the Wesleyan University, at Middletown.

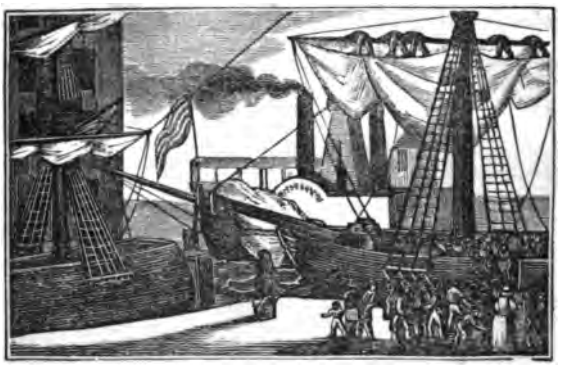
13. The academies are numerous and flourishing, and the towns and villages are well supplied with common schools.

14. The settlement of this state was commenced in the year 1635, by emigrants from Massachusetts, who settled at Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Connecticut?

1. How is Connecticut described? 2. What is said of its population? 3. For what are they distinguished? 4. What are the principal rivers? Describe them. 5. How many counties and towns? 6. How many and what cities? 7. Which are the capitals? 8. What is the description of Hartford? 9. Of New Haven? 10. Of New London and Norwich? 11. Of Middletown? 12. How many and where are the colleges? 13. What of the academies and common schools? 14. When and by whom was the settlement of this state commenced?



EMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE DISEMBARKING.

MIDDLE STATES.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE.

LESSON XXVII.

NEW YORK.

Extent, 46,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

1. New York is a large, and generally level and fertile state.

2. It contains a greater amount of population and wealth, than any other of the states.

3. The land, in general, is good for grazing.

4. The staple product is wheat, but other grains, in many parts, succeed well.

5. The principal river is the Hudson, one of the finest rivers for navigation in America.

6. The Hudson is connected with Lake Erie by the grand Erie canal, 363 miles in length.

7. There are also many other canals, and the advantages enjoyed for inland navigation are peculiar.

8. In the state of New York are included fifty-six counties, subdivided into seven hundred and sixty townships.

9. New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson, Schenectady, Utica, Buffalo, and Brooklyn, are the eight incorporated cities.

ASTOR HOTEL.

10. The city of New York is the commercial capital of the United States, and the first in rank among the cities of America.

11. It is situated at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, on Manhattan Island. Population, 250,000.

12. Albany, on the Hudson, is the seat of government, and is an ancient and venerable town.

13. There are four celebrated colleges in the state, viz. Union college, at Schenectady, the University in the city of

New York, Hamilton college, at Clinton, and Geneva college, at Geneva.

14. Academies and common schools are provided and well supported.

15. The island of Long Island, 140 miles in length, belongs to this state.

16. The settlement of New York was commenced by the Dutch, from Holland, in 1614.

QUESTIONS.

How is New York bounded? What are the names of the Middle States?

1. What kind of a state is New York? 2. What is said of its population and wealth? 3. What is the quality of the land? 4. What is the staple product? 5. The principal river? 6 What great canal? 7. Are there many other canals? 8. How many counties and townships? 9. Which are the cities? 10, 11. What is said of the city of New York, and where situated? 12. Where is Albany, the seat of government? 13. What and where are the principal colleges? 14. What of academies and common schools? 15. What considerable island belongs to this state? 16. Who were the first settlers in New York?

LESSON XXVIII.

NEW JERSEY.

Extent, 7,800 square miles—Population, 321,000.

1. New Jersey is one of the six smallest states, and is about one sixth as large as New York.

2. It is deficient in good harbors, yet it ranks high in agriculture, manufactures, and wealth.

3. The face of the country, and the climate and soil, are greatly diversified.

4. The middle section of New Jersey, in particular, is very fertile, highly cultivated, and covered to a great extent with rich orchards, fields of wheat, and handsome towns and villages.

5. The southern half is low, sandy, and comparatively barren.

6. This state embraces fourteen counties, and one hundred and sixteen towns.

7. The capital is Trenton, a flourishing town on the Delaware. Population, 4,000.

8. The largest town is Newark, on the river Passaic. Population, 20,000.

9. New Brunswick, on the Raritan, has 8,000 inhabitants.

10. There are two respectable colleges, one at Princeton, 50 miles southwest of New York, and the other at New Brunswick.

11. The state of common education in New Jersey has been very low, but is now improving.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of New Jersey?

1. What is said of the extent of New Jersey? 2. In what is this state deficient, and in what does it rank high? 3. What of the surface, climate, and soil? 4. What of the middle section of the state? 5. What of the southern half? 6. How is the state divided? 7. What and where is the capital? 8. What and where is the largest town? 9. What other large towns? 10. How many and where are the colleges? 11. What is said of education in New Jersey?

LESSON XXIX.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Extent, 40,000 square miles—Population, 1,350,000.

1. Pennsylvania is a large state, rich in agriculture and manufactures.

2. It is variegated with mountains and valleys, and contains a great proportion of excellent land, skilfully improved.

3. Wheat is the most important crop, and is raised in great abundance.

4. Iron ore and pit coal are found in vast quantities.

5. Millions of dollars have here been expended in turnpike roads, rail-roads, bridges, and canals.

6. The Pennsylvania canal and rail-road is 320 miles long.

7. The number of counties in the state is fifty-one, and they are subdivided into townships.

8. Philadelphia is the first manufacturing city in the Union, and the second in point of size and population.

9. It is situated near the confluence of Delaware and Schuyl kill rivers. Population, 170,000.

10. Harrisburgh, on the Susquehannah, is the seat of gov ernment.

11. The flourishing city of Pittsburgh is about 300 miles west of Philadelphia.

12. Its population has about doubled in ten years past, and is now, with the suburbs, 25,000.

13. Lancaster is a pleasant and wealthy town, surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated region.

14. Common education has been lamentably neglected in Pennsylvania.

15. There are several important literary institutions.

16. At Philadelphia, is the University of Pennsylvania, embracing a most celebrated medical school.

17. The first permanent colony was established in this state by the venerable William Penn, who, with a society of Friends, or Quakers, in 1682, founded the city of Philadelphia.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Pennsylvania? The principal rivers?

1. What kind of a state is Pennsylvania? 2. How variegated, and what does it contain? 3. What the most important crop? 4. What other products are mentioned? 5. For what have millions of dollars here been expended? 6. How long is the great canal and rail-road? 7. How many counties in the state? 8. What is the description of Philadelphia? 9. Where is it situated? 10. What and where is the capital? 11. Where is Pittsburgh? 12. What of its population? 13. What of Lancaster? 14. What is said of common education in this state? 15. What of the literary institutions? 16. Where is the University? 17. When and by whom was the first colony established in Pennsylvania?

LESSON XXX.

DELAWARE.

Extent, 2,100 square miles—Population, 77,000.

1. The state of Delaware is divided into three counties.
2. The northern part is hilly, but rich and fruitful.
3. It produces large quantities of wheat, of the finest quality.
4. The southern part is a low, sandy plain, with a thinner soil.
5. The raising of wheat and the manufacture of flour, are the leading employments of the people of this state.
6. The collection of flour mills on the Brandywine, is the finest and most noted in the Union.
7. Wilmington, near the Delaware, is the principal town.
8. Dover is the seat of government.

QUESTIONS.

How is Delaware bounded?
1. How divided? 2. What is said of the northern part? 3. What does it produce? 4. What of the southern part? 5. What are the leading employments of the people? 6. What collection of flour mills is specified? 7. Which is the chief town? 8. Which the capital?

SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA.

LESSON XXXI.

MARYLAND.

Extent, 10,000 square miles—Population, 477,000.

1. Maryland is divided by the Chesapeake bay into two sections, called the eastern and western shores.
2. The east division is an extensive sandy plain, containing eight counties.
3. The west division is partly uneven and mountainous, embracing eleven counties.
4. The climate of Maryland is mild.

5. There is a great proportion of good soil, adapted to grain, and cultivated to advantage.

6. Wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn, are the chief agricultural products.

7. Vast quantities of flour are manufactured and exported.

8. The commerce of Maryland extends to various parts of the world.

9. Baltimore is the great emporium of trade, and in population it is the third city in the United States.

10. It is situated on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from the bay, and has two divisions, called the town, and Fell's point.

11. In an elevated part of the city, stands a marble monument to the memory of Washington, 160 feet in height. Population, 80,000.

12. The seat of government is Annapolis, on the Severn, 30 miles south of Baltimore.

13. The state of education in Maryland, is in a good degree flourishing.

14. There are three colleges, a number of academies, and distinguished schools of medicine and law.

15. The settlement of Maryland was commenced in the year 1634, by George Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore.

QUESTIONS.

What are the names of the six southern states? How is Maryland bounded? 1. How is this state naturally divided? 2. How is the eastern division described? 3. How is the western? 4. What of the climate? 5. Of the soil? 6. Of the chief agricultural products? 7. What is manufactured? 8. What of the commerce? 9. What is the great emporium of trade here? 10, 11. What is the situation of Baltimore, and what monument does it contain? 12. Which and where is the seat of government? 13. What is the state of education? 14. What of the colleges, &c.? 15. Who began the settlement of this state?

LESSON XXXII.

VIRGINIA.

Extent, 65,000 square miles—Population, 1,212,000—Slaves, 469,700.

1. Virginia is the oldest and largest of the states.

2. It is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany mountains, and is divided into eastern, middle, and western Virginia.

3. Eastern Virginia is a low country, generally sandy or marshy, with an unhealthy climate.

4. Middle Virginia is a hilly region, healthy, and in general fertile and productive.

5. Western Virginia exhibits much fine scenery and good soil, with a delightful climate.

6. The state abounds in tobacco, wheat, and corn, iron ore, and coal.

7. The pursuits of the people are chiefly agricultural.

8. Virginia contains one hundred and five counties, and many respectable, flourishing towns.

9. Richmond, on the James river, is the largest town, and the capital. Population, 16,000.

10. Norfolk, on Elizabeth river, has an excellent harbor. Population, 10,000.

11. Yorktown is famous for the surrender of Cornwallis.

12. Virginia is distinguished among the states, as having given birth to four Presidents, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

13. Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of General Washington, is on the Potomac, nine miles below Alexandria.

14. Learning is liberally encouraged in Virginia, and there are several flourishing colleges.

15. The Virginia University is at Charlotteville; William and Mary college is at Williamsburg; and in Prince Edward county, is Hampden Sidney college.

16. The settlement of Virginia was commenced by people from England, in 1607, at Jamestown, (now in ruins.)

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Virginia? The rivers?

1. What is said of Virginia? 2. By what mountains traversed, and how divided by nature? 3. What is the description of Eastern Virginia? 4. Of Middle Virginia? 5. Of Western Virginia? 6. In what does the state abound? 7. What are the pursuits of the people? 8. How many counties? 9. What of Richmond? 10. Of Norfolk? 11. Of Yorktown? 12. How is Virginia distinguished? 13. Where and what is Mount Vernon? 14. What is said of learning in Virginia? 15. Where are the principal colleges? 16. When and by whom was Virginia first settled?

LESSON XXXIII.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Extent, 100 square miles—Population, 40,000.

1. The District of Columbia lies on both sides of the Poto mac, 120 miles from its mouth.

2. It was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Vir ginia, in 1790.

3. The district is under the immediate control of the gen eral government.

4. It consists of two counties, and the inhabitants chiefly reside in the three cities, Washington Alexandria, and Georgetown.

5. Washington, the seat of the general government, is handsomely situated on a peninsula, between the Potomac and the east branch, about 300 miles from the ocean.

6. The principal streets run due north and south, and are crossed by others at right angles.

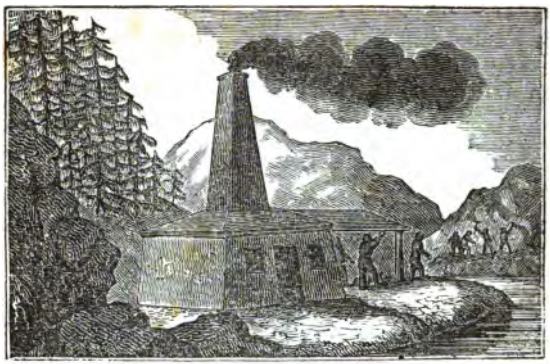
7. Here is the magnificent building called the Capitol, in which Congress, every winter, holds its session.

8. About a mile and a half west of the Capitol, stands the President's house, with the houses of the four heads of Departments.

9. The population of Washington is not far from 20,000. Georgetown and Alexandria are pleasant towns.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is the District of Columbia? 2. By what states was it ceded to the United States government? 4 How many counties and cities does it contain? 5. How is Washington situated?



GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LESSON XXXIV.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extent, 50,000 square miles—Population, 739,000—Slaves, 246,000.

1. North Carolina exhibits a great diversity of surface, soil, and climate.

2. The eastern part, in general, is a sandy plain, covered with pine forests.

3. Farther west, is a hilly and healthy country, fruitful in various kinds of grain.

4. North Carolina embraces the richest part of the gold region of the United States.

5. The gold, in some instances, is found in pure particles among the sand.

6. In other parts, it is found in mines, in the form of ore.

7. Commerce is not very flourishing in this state, because there is a want of good harbors.

8. Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, has the best harbor.

9. Raleigh, the capital, is a handsome town, on the Neuse.

10. Its statehouse is an elegant brick building, adorned with a noble statue of Washington.

11. Newbern is the largest town, with a population of about 4,000.

12. Chapel Hill is the seat of the North Carolina Institute, a flourishing University.

13. This state is divided into sixty-three counties.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of North Carolina? The rivers? The mountains? 1. What does North Carolina exhibit? 2. How is the eastern part described? 3. What is the country farther west? 4. What does North Carolina embrace? 5. How is the gold found in some instances? 6. How in other parts? 7. What is said of the commerce? 8. What town has the best harbor? 9. What is the capital? 10. What of its statehouse? 11. Which is the largest town? 12. Where is the University? 13. How many counties in North Carolina?

LESSON XXXV.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extent, 30,000 square miles—Population, 581,500—Slaves, 315,000.

1. South Carolina is about two-thirds as large as North Carolina, and resembles it in surface and soil.

2. It is naturally divided into three distinct sections.

3. These sections are, the sandy plains and hills, on the east; the rich uplands, in the interior; and the mountainous region, on the west.

4. Cotton is the principal crop, and the chief source of wealth.

5. Rice grows on the seashore, or the low, marshy grounds.

6. Sugar-cane and oranges are found in the southern parts.

7. South Carolina is politically divided into twenty-nine districts.

8. The seat of government is Columbia, near the centre of the state.

9. Charleston is the commercial capital of this, and of all the southern Atlantic states.

10. It is conveniently situated for commerce, on a peninsula, between Ashley and Cooper rivers. Population, 30,000.

11. There are two flourishing colleges, at Charleston and Columbia.

12. South Carolina became a separate colony from North Carolina in 1729.

QUESTIONS.

How is South Carolina bounded? What are its rivers?
1. How large is South Carolina, compared with North Carolina? 2. How is this state naturally divided? 3. What are these several sections? 4. What is the principal crop? 5. Where does rice grow? 6. Where are found sugar-cane and oranges? 7. How is South Carolina politically divided? 8. What and where is the seat of government? 9, 10. Which is the commercial capital, and how situated? 11. Where are the colleges? 12. When was South Carolina separated from North Carolina?

LESSON XXXVI.

GEORGIA.

Extent, 60,000 square miles—Population, 517,000—Slaves, 217,500.

1. Georgia is one of the largest states in the Union, but thinly peopled.

2. It contains a great proportion of excellent land, and is growing rapidly in population and wealth.

3. Cotton is the most common and profitable crop.

4. Rice, tobacco, and sugar, are important productions.

5. The gold region passes through the northwestern portion of this state.

6. Georgia contains seventy-six counties.

7. The Whites are principally settled in the eastern half of the state.

8. On the west and northwest, are the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

9. Savannah is the largest and most commercial town. Population, 7,500.

10. Milledgeville, on the Oconee, is the capital.

11. Augusta, on the Savannah, is a flourishing place for trade.

12. Athens is the seat of Franklin college.

13. The settlement of Georgia was commenced at Savannah, by a colony from England, in 1733.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Georgia? The rivers? The mountains?
1. What is said of Georgia, as to its size? 2. What kind of land does it contain? 3 What is the most common crop? 4. What other products are specified?

5. Through what part does the gold region pass? 6. How many counties in Georgia? 7. In what part are the Whites settled? 8. What tribes of Indians in this state? 9. What and where is the largest town? 10. What and where is the capital? 11. What of Augusta? 12. Of Athens? 13. When and by whom was the settlement of Georgia commenced?

LESSON XXXVII.

ALABAMA.

Extent, 52,000 square miles—Population, 309,000—Slaves, 117,000.

1. Alabama is a large and new state, with a scattered population.

2. It is favored by nature with much good soil, especially along the pleasant valley of the Tennessee, and on the banks of the other large rivers.

3. The soil, in general, is well adapted to cotton and Indian corn, which grow luxuriantly.

4. The seat of government in Alabama, is Tuscaloosa, on Black Warrior river, near the centre of the state.

5. It is a new, but flourishing town, and contains a University richly endowed.

6. Mobile, near the head of Mobile bay, is the oldest and most commercial town.

7. Cahawba, Huntsville, Florence, and Blakely, are pleasant and thriving places.

QUESTIONS.

How is Alabama bounded? What are the rivers, and where do they empty?
1. What is said of Alabama? 2. With what is it favored by nature? 3. To what is the soil adapted? 4, 5. What and where is the capital, and how described? 6. What is said of Mobile? 7. What and where are the other towns mentioned?

WESTERN STATES.

LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, ARKANSAS.

LESSON XXXVIII.

LOUISIANA.

Extent, 49,000 square miles—Population, 215,000—Slaves, 109,600.

1. Louisiana is generally a level and fertile state, embracing immense marshes, prairies, and forests.

2. The southern part is low and swampy, and intersected by rivers, bays, creeks, and lakes.

3. In the southwestern part are large prairies, producing immense herds of cattle.

4. The north and northwestern sections are broken and hilly, and covered with forests of vast extent.

5. Cotton, sugar, and rice, are abundant in this state.

6. Louisiana is divided into thirty parishes.

7. New Orleans, the capital, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles from its mouth.

8. The city has a regular plan, and its suburbs are adorned with beautiful gardens and orange groves.

9. It is a place of great commercial advantages. Population, 60,000.

10. Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Nachitoches, and Donaldsonville, are flourishing towns.

11. The French are numerous in this state.

12. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, and general education is much neglected.

13. Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1812.

QUESTIONS.

Which are the Western States? What are the boundaries of Louisiana? What rivers?

1. What kind of a state is Louisiana? 2. What is said of the southern part? 3. What of the southwestern? 4. What of the north and northwestern sections? 5. What crops are abundant? 6. How is Louisiana divided? 7. What is the situation of New Orleans? 10. What other towns, and where situated?

LESSON XXXIX.

MISSISSIPPI.

Extent, 48,000 square miles—Population, 137,000—Slaves, 66,000.

1. The surface of this state is for the most part level or undulating.

2. The soil, in general, is remarkable for its fertility.

3. The western border, near the river Mississippi, consists, in a great measure, of inundated swamps, covered with forests.

4. The alluvial soil, on the banks of the smaller streams, is fruitful in a high degree.

5. The southwest corner of the state contains the greatest quantity of good land, and the principal settlements of the Whites.

6. Cotton, corn, rice, and sugar, are the chief productions.

7. The number of counties is twenty-six.

8. Natches is the chief town, and beautifully situated.

9. Jackson, on the Pearl river, is the seat of government.

10. Port Gibson, Vicksburgh, Woodville, and Monticello, are thriving towns.

11. Provision is making for internal improvement, and general education.

12. Mississippi was admitted as a state into the Union, in 1817

QUESTIONS.

How is Mississippi bounded? By what rivers is it watered, and where do they empty?

1. What is said of the surface of this state? 2. Of the soil? 3. Of the western border? 4. Of the alluvial soil on the banks? 5. What of the southwest corner of the state? 6. What are the productions? 7. The number of counties? 8. Which and where is the chief town? 9. The seat of government? 10. What other towns? 11. For what is provision making? 12. When was Mississippi admitted into the Union.

LESSON XL.

TENNESSEE.

Extent, 40,000 square miles—Population, 682,000—Slaves, 142,000.

1. The scenery of this state is grand and imposing.
2. It exhibits noble rivers and mountains, luxuriant valleys, and numerous cascades and caverns.
3. The river Tennessee is 1200 miles long, and is navigable for 1000 miles.
4. By the Cumberland mountains, this state is divided into East and West Tennessee.
5. The climate is delightful, and the land rich.
6. West Tennessee abounds in cotton.
7. East Tennessee is a mountainous, grazing country, like New England.
8. There are sixty-two counties in the state, and forty in West Tennessee.
9. The largest town and the capital is Nashville, where there is a very flourishing college.
10. Tennessee was made a separate state in 1796.

QUESTIONS.

How is Tennessee bounded? What are the two great rivers in it, and where do they empty?

1. What is said of the scenery in this state? 2. What does it exhibit? 3. How long is the river Tennessee? 4. How is this state divided by nature? 5. What is the climate? 6. What is said of West Tennessee? 7. Of East Tennessee? 8. How many counties? 9. What, and how situated, is the capital? 10. When was Tennessee made a state, separate from North Carolina?

LESSON XLI.

KENTUCKY.

Extent, 40,000 square miles—Population, 688,000—Slaves, 165,000.

1. Kentucky is favored with navigable rivers, and a great proportion of excellent soil.

2. Hemp, tobacco, wheat, and corn, are raised in abundance.

3. Pork, bacon, and lard, are exported in large quantities.

4. Manufactures are flourishing, especially of hemp cloth, cordage, and salt.

5. This state abounds in natural curiosities, consisting of ancient fortifications, and mounds of earth, and remarkable caves.

6. The Mammoth cave is of vast dimensions, and is very celebrated.

7. Kentucky embraces eighty-three counties, and many flourishing towns.

8. The seat of government is Frankfort.

9. Louisville, Lexington, and Maysville, are some of the principal cities.

10. At Lexington is the Transylvania University, and there are several other flourishing literary institutions.

11. Kentucky was originally included in the state of Virginia.

12. Its settlement was commenced in 1773.

13. It became an independent state in 1792.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries and rivers of Kentucky?

1. With what is Kentucky favored? 2. What are the staple productions? 3. What are the chief articles of export? 4. What is said of manufactures? 5. Of the natural curiosities? 6. Of the Mammoth cave? 7. The number of counties? 8. What is the capital, and where situated? 9. What other chief towns, and where situated? 10. What and where is the University? 11. To what state did Kentucky formerly belong? 12. When was it first settled? 13. When did it become an independent state?

LESSON XLII.

OHIO.

Extent, 40,000 square miles—Population, 1,000,000.

1. Ohio is a large, fertile, and growing state.

2. The people are composed of emigrants from various states and countries.

3. They are distinguished for their enterprise in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and internal improvements.

4. The dryest and richest land is on the banks of the rivers.

5. The staple product is wheat, but other grains and grass, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated.

6. There are seventy-three counties in Ohio.

7. The northeastern part, called the Connecticut Western Reserve, contains seven counties, and three millions of acres.

8. The capital of the state is Columbus, on the Scioto.

9. Cincinnati, on the Ohio, is the principal city, and the great metropolis of this part of the Union. Population, 30,000.

10. Steubenville, Zanesville, Chilicothe, Dayton, and many others, are thriving towns.

11. The great Ohio canal extends across the state, 320 miles, from Portsmouth to Cleaveland.

12. There are several flourishing universities and seminaries of learning.

13. Common schools are generally established in the villages.

14. The settlement of this state was commenced at Marietta, in 1788, by General Putnam and a company from Massachusetts.

15. It was admitted as a state into the Union, in 1802.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Ohio? The principal rivers, and where do they empty?

1. What is the general description of the state of Ohio? 2. Of whom are the people composed? 3. For what are they distinguished? 4. Where is found the best land? 5. What is said of the productions? 6. How many counties? 7. How many counties and acres in New Connecticut? 8. What and where is the capital? 9. Which and where is the principal city? 10. What other towns, and where situated? 11. What great canal? 12. What is said of universities, &c.? 13. Of common schools? 14. When and by whom was Ohio first settled? 15. When admitted as a state?

LESSON XLIII.

INDIANA.

Extent, 35,000 square miles—Population, 400,000.

1. The surface of Indiana, in general, is level, or moderately hilly.

2. It embraces some rich prairies, which are of two kinds, the river and the upland prairies.

3. Many of them are covered, in the spring and summer, with a luxuriant growth of grass and fragrant flowers, six or eight feet in height.

4. Indiana is watered by numerous streams, and favored by nature with peculiar facilities for internal navigation.

5. The great river here, is the Wabash, which is navigable 370 miles, to Lafayette.

6. The soil and products of this state resemble those of Ohio.

7. Pork, lard, corn, meal, and stock, are exported to a large amount.

8. The number of counties is sixty-nine.

9. Many thriving towns are building.

10. Some of the principal are New Albany, Vincennes, Madison, Vevay, and Indianapolis, the seat of government.

11. The cause of education is liberally patronised.

12. Indiana was admitted into the Union in 1816.

QUESTIONS.

How is Indiana bounded? By what rivers watered?
1. What is said of the surface? 2. Of the prairies? 3. By what are the prairies covered in summer? 6. What of the soil and products? 7. Of the exports? 8. How many counties? 10. What are the chief towns, and how situated?

LESSON XLIV.

ILLINOIS.

Extent, 58,000 square miles—Population, 200,000.

1. A great proportion of this state is made up of plains, prairies, and river bottoms, of astonishing fertility.

2. The prairies constitute two-thirds of the surface.

3. The dry prairies have a black, rich soil.

4. The wet prairies are cold, swampy, and unproductive.

5. The forests are remarkable for heavy timber, and many of the trees are of enormous size.

6. Wheat, maize, potatoes, tobacco, cattle, horses, and sheep, are raised in abundance.

7. Coal and iron are found in large quantities.

8. The lead mines near Galena, are of great extent and value.

9. There are fifty-eight counties.

10. The white inhabitants are settled chiefly in the southern part.

11. Vandalia is the seat of government.

12. The other chief towns are Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Edwardsville, Shawneetown, Jacksonville, and Albion.

13. The Illinois college is founded at Jacksonville.

14. Land is reserved for the support of common schools.

15. Illinois was admitted as a state in 1818.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries and rivers of Illinois?

1. Of what is a great proportion of this state made up? 2. What is said of the prairies? 3. Of the dry prairies? 4. Of the wet prairies? 5. Of the forests? 6. Of the productions? 7. Of coal and iron? 8. Of the lead mines? 9. Of the number of counties? 10. In what part are the whites chiefly settled? 11, 12. What are the names and situation of the capital and chief towns? 13. Where is the Illinois college?

LESSON XLV.

MISSOURI.

Extent, 65,000 square miles—Population, 200,000—Slaves, 25,000.

1. Missouri is one of the largest of the United States, and contains immense tracts of excellent land.

2. The southeastern part is to a great extent low and marshy.

3. The southwest part is hilly and mountainous.

4. The western and northern portions embrace very extensive prairies.

5. The best soil in the state is found north of the Missouri river.

6. The climate is remarkably changeable.

7. It is extremely warm here in summer, and severely cold in winter.

8. The prairies in summer are like flower gardens, adorned with flowers of wonderful variety and beauty.

9. The principal employments of the people, are agriculture and mining.

10. The lead mines, in the eastern part, are extensive and inexhaustible.

11. There are thirty-eight counties in the state.

12. St. Louis is the largest and most commercial town, and is about 1200 miles from New Orleans.

13. Jefferson is the seat of government. In Marion city is a promising college.

14. Missouri became one of the United States in 1821.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Missouri? The rivers and mountains?

1. What is said in general of the state of Missouri? 2. Of the southeast part? 3. Of the southwest part? 4. Of the west and north portions? 5. In what part is the best land? 6. What of the climate? 7. Of the summer and winter? 8. Of the prairies? 9. What are the principal employments? 10. What of the lead mines? 11. The number of counties? 12, 13. Which is the largest town, and which the capital, and where situated? 14. When did Missouri become a state?

LESSON XLVI.

MICHIGAN.

Extent, 36,000 square miles—Population, 100,000.

1. The state of Michigan is, in general, a plain country, of great fertility.

2. The principal settlements are found in the southern and eastern parts, where the climate is pleasant, and vegetation very luxuriant.

3. There is an abundant supply of wild game, and aquatic fowls, and fish of the finest quality.

4. The fur trade is very extensive and profitable.

5. The settlement of this new state is rapidly progressing.

6. Detroit is the seat of government, and a very flourishing place.

7. Michigan was admitted as a state into the Union in 1836.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Michigan?

1. What description of country is it? 2. Where are the principal settlements found? 3. Of what is there a great supply? 4. What trade is here extensive? 5. What is the seat of government, and how situated? 6. When did Michigan become a state in the Union?

LESSON XLVII.

ARKANSAS.

Extent, 45,000 square miles—Population, 50,000—Slaves, 5,000.

1. The eastern part of this state is a low, level country, covered with thick forests, and possessing an unhealthy climate.

2. On the west, are prairies of vast extent.

3. Much of the soil is extremely rich. The lands on the White river are considered the best.

4. Wild horses and other wild animals feed in immense herds on the prairies.

5. There is an extensive salt prairie, and there are numerous salt springs, and many hot, medical springs.

6. The capital is Arkopolis, or Little Rock, on the Arkansas.

7. Arkansas was admitted as one of the United States in 1836.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Arkansas? What mountains on the west? What rivers, and where do they empty?

1. How is the east part of Arkansas described? 2. How the west part? 3. What is said of the soil? 4. Of the wild horses? 5. Of the salt prairie and springs? 6. What is the capital, and how situated? 7. When did Arkansas become a state in the Union?

TERRITORIES.

LESSON XLVIII.

FLORIDA.

1. Florida is a low, level, and sandy region, especially upon the seacoast.

2. The soil, to a great extent, is barren or indifferent, but very fertile near the rivers and lakes.

3. The climate is warm, and suited to tropical productions,

such as corn, cotton, coffee, rice, sugar, oranges, olives, and figs.

4. Florida is thinly peopled.
5. Many of the inhabitants are Spaniards.
6. Tallahassee is the seat of government.
7. St. Augustine and Pensacola are handsome towns.
8. Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1821.

QUESTIONS.

How is Florida bounded? What are the rivers, and where emptying?
1. What kind of a region is Florida? 2. What is the nature of the soil? 3. How is the climate described? 6, 7. What towns are mentioned, and where situated? 8. When did Florida come under the government of the United States?

LESSON XLIX.

DISTRICT OF HURON, OR TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

1. This is an extensive territory, chiefly inhabited by Indians.
2. It was formerly attached to Michigan, but is now included in the territory of Wisconsin.
3. In some parts there are immense prairies, and large forests of pine.
4. A wide field is afforded for hunting the bison, elk, and deer, the beaver, otter, and muskrat.
5. The low, wet lands abound in wild rice.
6. Green Bay and Prairie du Chien are the chief settlements. The Wisconsin Territory also includes the Sioux District.

QUESTIONS

How is the district of Huron bounded? What rivers run from it into Lake Superior? What into Lake Michigan? What into the Mississippi?
1. Who are the inhabitants in Huron? 2. To what was it attached? 4. What animals are found here? 5. What grain in the wet lands? 6. Where are the principal settlements?

LESSON L.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Extent, 800,000 square miles.

1. This is a vast wilderness, resembling a desert.
2. It is inhabited by various tribes of Indians, and traversed by herds of wild horses and buffaloes.
3. It is styled the Paradise of hunters, and vast quantities of furs and buffalo skins are here collected.
4. The richest lands are in the vicinity of the great streams.
5. Towards the Rocky Mountains, there are extensive deserts of sand, and there is a general scarcity of springs and mill-seats.
6. This great territory is divided into four districts.
7. The Sioux district is north of Missouri, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This district now constitutes a part of the Wisconsin territory.
8. The Mandan district is on the northwest, reaching from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.
9. The Osage district lies west of the state of Missouri.
10. The Ozark district is west of Arkansas.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said in general of the Missouri territory? 2. By whom is it inhabited, and by what traversed? 3. What is it styled? 4 Where are the richest lands? 5. What kind of a country is that which borders on the Rocky Mountains? 6. How is the Missouri territory divided? 7. What are the boundaries of the Sioux district, and what are the principal rivers in it? 8. How is the Mandan district bounded, and what rivers in it? 9 What are the boundaries and rivers of Osage district? 10. What are the boundaries and rivers of Ozark district?

LESSON LI.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Extent, 300,000 square miles.

1. This territory lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific ocean.
2. The principal river is the Columbia, which produces

vast quantities of salmon, and has many large fir trees and pines on its banks.

3. The extensive forests abound in the finest ship timber, and are thronged with wild animals.

4. There are many sheep on the mountains, and large numbers of wild horses and horned cattle grazing on the hills and plains.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is the Oregon territory? 2. What is the principal river, and how described? 3. In what do the forests abound?

BRITISH AMERICA.

INCLUDING NEW BRITAIN, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND ISLANDS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

QUESTIONS.—(SEE THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.)

In what part of North America are the British possessions? How are they bounded? What countries do they include? Round what bay does New Britain lie? In what part are Upper and Lower Canada? Which of the two Canadas extends east, toward the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Which of them westward, toward the lakes? Between what state and what gulf is New Brunswick?

Which way from New Brunswick is the peninsula of Nova Scotia? On which side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is the island of Newfoundland? What smaller islands in this gulf?

What are the principal lakes in British America? What great lakes partly divide it from the United States? What rivers empty into Hudson's bay? What into James' bay? What great river from Slave lake into the Northern ocean? What is the great river of Canada?

LESSON LII.

NEW BRITAIN.

1. New Britain is the country lying round Hudson's bay.

2. It is divided into Labrador, East Main, and New Wales.

3. Labrador is on the east coast, and is inhabited by the Esquimaux Indians.

4. They are of a dwarfish stature. They dress in skins, and feed on fish, and the flesh of seals, and the reindeer, and travel in sledges drawn by large dogs.

5. East Main lies on the east of Hudson's bay, and New Wales is situated on the west and south of the bay.

6. The surface of New Britain is rocky, and the soil barren and desolate.

7. Beavers, bears, deer, and racoons abound.

8. They are taken in vast numbers by the Indians, who carry on a brisk fur trade with the English.

QUESTIONS.

1. How is New Britain situated? 2. How is it divided? 3. Where is Labrador, and what are the people called? 4. How are the people described? 5. What is the situation of East Main and New Wales? 6. What is said of surface and soil? 7. Of the animals found here?

LESSON LIII.

LOWER CANADA.

Extent, 150,000 square miles—Population, 512,000.

1. Lower Canada is bounded north by New Britain, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the coast of Labrador, south by the United States, and west by Upper Canada, from which it is separated by the river Ottawas.

2. The extremes of the weather are severe, but the atmosphere is dry and pure.

3. The winter is long, but serene and healthful.

4. The summer heat comes suddenly, and vegetation is rapid, with a brilliant verdure.

5. The soil is very productive in grass and grain.

6. Quebec is the seat of government for the Canadas, and for all British America.

7. This city is situated on a promontory, on the north side of the river St. Lawrence.

8. Here the Governor-General resides, who has his commission from the king of England.

9. Montreal is on an island, 180 miles above Quebec.

10. The greater part of the people of Lower Canada are French Canadians.

11. They are generally Roman Catholics, and many of them are unable to read or write.

12. The English inhabitants are Episcopal Protestants, and friendly to true religion and learning.

18. The conquest of Canada by the British, was in 1759, when the brave General Wolfe fell at Quebec.

QUESTIONS.

What is the great river of Canada?

1. How is Lower Canada bounded? 2. What is said of the weather here? 3. What of the winter? 4. What of the summer? 5. What of the soil? 6. What is the capital? 7. What is its situation? 8. Who resides at Quebec? 9. Where is Montreal? 10. Who are the greater part of the people? 11. What is the religion of the French Canadians? 12. What of the English inhabitants? 13. When was Canada conquered from the French?

LESSON LIV.

UPPER CANADA.

Extent, 100,000 square miles—Population, 250,000.

1. Upper Canada lies westerly from Lower Canada.

2. It is divided into eleven districts, and subdivided into counties and townships.

3. The climate is salubrious, and not so cold as in Lower Canada.

4. A considerable portion of the country is a rich, beautiful plain, especially near the lakes, and along the St. Lawrence.

5. The inhabitants, generally, are of English or Irish descent.

6. The chief towns are York, the capital, Kingston, Queenstown, Toronto, Niagara, and Brockville.

7. The principal exports are wheat, corn, salt provisions, furs, timber, and lumber.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Upper Canada? 2. How is it divided? 3. What of the climate? 4. What kind of a country is a great part of it? 5. What are the inhabitants? 6 The chief towns? 7. The exports?

LESSON LV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Extent, 30,000 square miles—Population, 80,000.

1. The climate and soil of New Brunswick resemble those of Lower Canada.

2. The mountainous tracts are extensively covered with valuable timber, and furnish many tall, noble pines, for the use of the British navy.

3. The principal sources of wealth to the people are timber, lumber, and fish.

4. The largest river is the St. Johns, abounding in salmon, shad, and herring.

5. St. Johns, and Frederickton, the capital are the chief towns.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of New Brunswick?

1. What is said of the climate and soil? 2. Of the mountainous tracts? 3. What are the chief sources of wealth? 5. What are the chief towns?

LESSON LVI.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Extent, 15,000 square miles—Population, 155,000.

1. The peninsula of Nova Scotia is about 300 miles long.

2. It abounds in short rivers and small lakes.

3. The surface is very uneven, and the shores are indented with harbors, coves, and bays.

4. Much of the soil is good, producing wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes of the finest quality.

5. Nova Scotia produces gypsum, or plaster of Paris, in great abundance.

6. The people are English and Scotch, and are industrious, enterprising, and prosperous.

7. Halifax is the seat of government, and a distinguished naval station.

8. The island of Cape Breton belongs to this province.

QUESTIONS.

How is Nova Scotia bounded?
1. How long is Nova Scotia? 2. What is said of the rivers and lakes? 3. Of the surface? 4, 5. Of the soil and productions? 6. Of what descent are the people? 7. The seat of government? 8. What island belongs to the province of Nova Scotia?

LESSON LVII.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Circumference, 900 miles—Population, 80,000.

1. The island of Newfoundland is east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

2. It is a bleak, unproductive region of hills and mountains, subject to almost perpetual fogs, clouds, and storms.

3. It is chiefly noted for the cod fisheries on its coast, which are the most celebrated in the world. Multitudes of seals, also, are taken on the ice.

4. Sixty or seventy miles southeast of the coast, are what are called the Banks of Newfoundland, which are vast mountains in the sea, covered with shallow water.

5. On these banks the codfish are caught, one by one, with a hook.

6. St. Johns, Bonavista, and Placentia are the chief towns.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Newfoundland? 2. How is it described? 3. For what is it noted? 4. Where and what are the banks of Newfoundland? 5. How are the fish caught? 6. What are the chief towns?

ATTACK OF A WHITE BEAR, IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

LESSON LVIII.

GREENLAND.

Population, 20,000.

1. Greenland is supposed to be an island, but its extent is unknown.
2. Its mountains are covered with perpetual ice and snow.
3. The winter is very long and severe; the summer is short, with a burning heat.
4. Vegetation is scanty. The trees are small, resembling mere shrubs.
5. The animals are the reindeer, the fox, the wild dog, and the voracious white bear.
6. The puny natives resemble the Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador.
7. They live on seals, fish, and birds, and lodge in huts six feet high.
8. Many of them have been converted to Christianity, by the Moravian missionaries.
9. Greenland is subject to the government of Denmark, in Europe.

10. Two colonies from Denmark and Norway settled here 800 years ago.

QUESTIONS.

Which way is Greenland from Davis' strait and Baffin's bay? By what cape does it terminate at the south?

1. What is Greenland supposed to be? 2. What is said of its mountains? 3. Of the winter and summer? 4. Of vegetation? 5. Of the animals? 6. Of the natives? 7. On what do they live? 9. Under what government is Greenland?

LESSON LIX.

ICELAND.

Extent, 30,000 square miles—Population, 50,000.

1. Iceland is situated about 100 miles east of Greenland.
2. It is one of the most wintry regions, but celebrated for burning mountains and boiling springs.
3. Here is Mount Hecla, the famous volcano.
4. The geysers, or hot springs, near the mountains, have thrown boiling water 100 feet into the air.
5. The people are subject to Denmark, and profess the Lutheran religion.
6. They are simple in their manners, and fond of books and learning.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the situation of the island of Iceland? 2. How is it described? 3. What mountain is mentioned? 4. What of the geysers? 5, 6. What of the people, their government, religion, &c.?

LESSON LX.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

1. The Russian possessions in America are extensive, but hitherto little explored.
2. The coast is diversified with lofty mountains, covered with snow, and deep cavities filled up with glaciers of ice.
3. Mount Elias is three miles in height, above the level of the sea, and is the highest peak in North America.
4. The native Indians resemble the Greenlanders.
5. The white inhabitants are Russian fur-traders.

QUESTIONS.

How is Russian America bounded? 1. How is the coast diversified? 3. What mountains here, and how high? 4. What is said of the natives? 5. Of the white inhabitants?

SANTA ANNA'S MASSACRE OF THE TEXIAN PRISONERS.

LESSON LXI.

MEXICO.

Extent, 1,500,000 square miles—Population, 8,000,000.

1. The whole territory of Mexico is about two-thirds as large as that of the United States.

2. It is traversed, from southeast to northwest, by the Cordilleras mountains.

3. The general surface of the Cordilleras is spread abroad into vast elevated plains called table-lands, which embrace much fertile soil and many inhabitants.

4. The climate is very warm near the coasts, but becomes gradually colder towards the tops of the mountains.

5. The year is divided into two seasons, the dry and the rainy.

6. The soil, in general, is extremely rich, but frequently suffers for want of water.

7. Corn is a common and very luxuriant crop; and Indian meal is the chief support of the people at large.

8. The productions of tropical, and of temperate regions, are here abundant.

9. In the low plains, it is always summer; half way up the mountains, there is spring; and on the top of the cliffs, there is winter.

10. The gold and silver mines of Mexico are very celebrated.

11. The gold is collected from the veins of rocks, or found in particles among the sand.

12. Silver is obtained in the form of ore, but sometimes large masses of pure silver have been discovered.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Mexico? Its latitude? Its rivers? Its lakes and gulfs?

1. How large is Mexico? 2. By what mountains traversed? 3. What is said of the general surface of the Cordilleras? 4. Of the climate? 5. Of the seasons? 6. Of the soil? 7, 8. Of the productions? 10. Of the mines? 11. In what manner is the gold obtained? 12. In what the silver?

SANTA ANNA HIMSELF A PRISONER.

LESSON LXII.

1. Mexico is now divided into nineteen states and five territories.

2. The principal cities are Mexico, Puebla, Guanaxuato, Queretaro, Zacatecas, Guadalaxara, Catorce, Santa Fe, Vera Cruz, and Acapulco.

3. Several of these are large cities of the mountain plain, situated from 4000 to 9000 feet above the level of the sea.

4. The city of Mexico is in the midst of a very extensive and delightful valley, 7000 feet above the ocean.

5. It is one of the most ancient, populous, and splendid cities in America. Population, 150,000, including 20,000 beggars.

6. The population of this country is composed of Whites, Indians, Negroes, and mixed races.

7. The Whites are chiefly settled on the table-lands, in the more southern part of Mexico, together with many subdued Indians.

8. The government of Mexico is republican.

9. No religion is tolerated but the Roman Catholic.

10. The clergy are very numerous, poorly educated, and many of them degraded in morals.

11. The mass of the people are sunk in ignorance, vice, and wretchedness.

12. For it is impossible for the most beautiful country to make a people happy, without knowledge and virtue.

13. The native Mexicans were a brave and hardy race, and more civilized than the American Indians in general.

14. The great temple of Cholula, is a remarkable monument of their civilization and idolatry.

15. It is built of brick, and stands on the top of an artificial mountain.

16. Mexico was conquered by the treacherous and cruel Spaniards, under Fernando Cortes, about the year 1521.

17. Texas is that part of Mexico which borders on the United States and the Gulf of Mexico, lying between the Rio del Norte and the Red river.

18. In 1836, Texas declared her independence, and achieved a celebrated victory in the battle of San Jacinto.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the political divisions of Mexico? 2. What are the names and situation of the principal cities? 3. What is said of several of them? 4, 5. How is the city of Mexico described? 6. What are the different races of men in this country? 7. Where are the Whites chiefly settled? 8. What is the government? 9. The religion? 10. What is said of the clergy? 11. Of the condition of the people? 13 What of the native Mexicans? 14. What temple is described? 16. When and by whom was Mexico conquered? 17. Where is Texas? 18. When did Texas declare her independence?

LESSON LXIII.

GUATIMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. Guatimala lies in the central part of America, between the Pacific ocean and the Caribbean sea.
2. The interior consists of a lofty range of mountains.
3. The seacoasts are low and unhealthy.
4. This is a region of volcanoes, violent storms, and tremendous earthquakes.
5. The land is rich, and better cultivated than in Mexico.
6. Guatimala, Leon, Truxillo, Vera Paz, and Chiapa, are the chief towns.
7. The government is republican, and Guatimala is the seat of it.
8. The Bay of Honduras is noted for the trade in mahogany and logwood.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Guatimala? 2. What description is given of the interior? 3. Of the seacoasts? 5. Of the soil? 6. The chief towns, and where situated? 7. What is said of the government? 8. Of the Bay of Honduras?

LESSON LXIV.

ISLANDS.

WEST INDIES AND BERMUDAS.

Population, 3,000,000—Whites, 500,000.

1. The West Indies are situated in the waters between North and South America.
2. They are divided into four groups, the Great Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, the Bahamas, and the Caribbee Isles.
3. The Great Antilles are the four largest islands, Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.
4. The Lesser Antilles are near the northern coast of South America.
5. The Bahamas are on the north, southeast from the coast of Florida.

6. The Caribbee islands are the most easterly of the West India islands.

7. Hayti, or St. Domingo, is an independent republic of blacks.

8. The other islands belong to European powers, principally to Great Britain, France, and Spain.

9. The most important British islands are Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Tobago, St. Vincent, Grenada, Antigua, Montserat, and St. Christophers.

10. The Spanish islands are Cuba, Porto Rico, and Margarita.

11. The French islands are Martinique, Guadaloupe, and its dependencies.

12. The Danish islands are Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. Johns.

13. The Dutch islands, Curacoa, St. Eustatia, and St. Martin.

14. St. Bartholomew is a Swedish island.

15. The Bermudas belong to Great Britain. They lie in the Atlantic ocean, 600 miles east of North Carolina.

16. The climate, soil, and productions of the West Indies are of the tropical kind.

17. The latter part of the summer is sultry and sickly.

18. Early in the autumn, there are dreadful hurricanes and thunder storms.

19. Sugar-cane is the staple production.

20. Yams, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn, are common articles of food.

21. Cotton, coffee, cocoa, indigo, tobacco, &c., are produced in plenty, besides many delicious fruits, as oranges, pomegranates, figs, and pine-apples.

22. In most of the islands, three-fourths of the population are negroes.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where are the West Indies? 2. Into how many and what groups are they divided? 3. Which are the Great Antilles? 4. Where are the Lesser Antilles? 5. Where are the Bahamas? 6. Where are the Caribbee isles? 7. What is Hayti? 8. To what powers do the other islands belong? 9. Which are the British islands? 10. The Spanish islands? 11. The French islands? 12. The Danish islands 13. The Dutch islands? 14. What is said of St. Bartholomew? 15. Where are the Bermudas, and under what government? 16 What of the climate, soil, and productions of the West Indies?

ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Length, 4,600 miles—Extreme breadth, 3,000 miles—Extent, 6,500,000 square miles—Population, 15,000,000.

QUESTIONS.—(SEE THE MAP.)

What are the boundaries of South America? What isthmus connects it with North America? What capes at the eastern, western, and southern extremities? What islands on the north coast? On the west coast? On the east and southern coasts? What are the principal ranges of mountains? The principal rivers, their course and termination?

Which is larger, North or South America? In what zone is the greater part of South America?

LESSON LXV.

Situation—Divisions—Mountains—Rivers—Climate—Soil—Productions—Inhabitants.

1. South America is situated between 12° north latitude, and 54° south latitude, and between 35° and 81° west longitude.

2. Its grand, civil divisions are eight, viz. Colombia, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, United Provinces, Chili, and Patagonia.

3. The great South American chain of mountains is the Andes.

4. It extends along the coast of the Pacific ocean, nearly 5000 miles.

5. It exhibits some of the highest cliffs on the globe, and some of the most remarkable volcanoes.

6. Chimborazo, one of its loftiest peaks, is more than four miles in height above the sea.

7. The largest rivers are the Amazon, Oronoco, and the Rio de la Plata.

8. The Amazon, or Maranon, is called the largest river in the world.

9. It rises in the Andes, and empties into the Atlantic, under the equator.

10. It is between 3 and 4000 miles long, and receives the contributions of two hundred considerable rivers.

11. It is very deep and broad, and there is no other river, in any country, that rolls into the ocean so large a volume of water.

12. The varieties of climate in South America, are very striking.

13. It is generally warm and summer-like in the valleys.

14. It is cold at the south, and wintry as the frigid zone on most of the mountain tops.

15. The soil, in general, is remarkable for its fertility, and for the variety, richness, and abundance of its productions.

16. It produces many rare shrubs and plants, and many of the richest kinds of fruit grow spontaneously.

17. In many parts are found an abundance of gold and silver, and precious stones, such as diamonds, pearls, and emeralds.

18. Many alligators and serpents, here, are of a monstrous size.

19. The birds are of great variety, and many of them of remarkable beauty and brilliancy of colors.

20. The majority of the inhabitants in South America, are Indians, many of whom are independent, and others are slaves to the Whites.

21. There are also multitudes of negroes, mulattoes, mestizoes, and other mixed breeds.

22 The Whites are chiefly of Spanish or Portuguese origin.

23. The South American states, except Guiana, have achieved their independence.

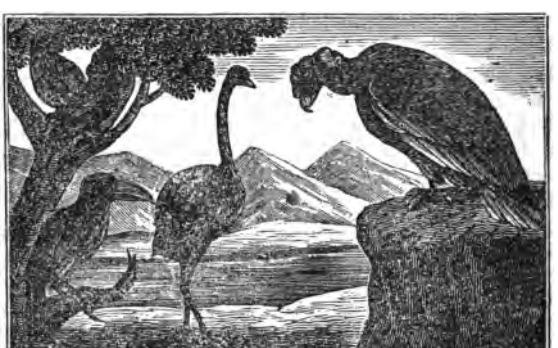
24. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

25. The general state of education and morals, is very low.

26. Ignorance, superstition, and vice form the character of the people at large.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the latitude and longitude of South America? 2. What are its civil divisions, and how is each bounded? 3. What great chain of mountains? 4. How far does the Andes extend? 5. What does it exhibit? 6. How high is Chimborazo? 7. What are the three largest rivers, their course and termination? 8. Which is called the largest in the world? 10. How long is it? 12. What is said of the climate? 13. In what parts is it warm? 14. In what parts is it cold? 15. What of the soil? 16. The vegetable productions? 17. What mineral treasures here? 18. What is said of the alligators and serpents? 19. Of the birds? 20, 21. Of the inhabitants? 22. Of what descent are the Whites? 23. Are the South American states generally independent? 24. What is the religion? 25. The general state of education? 26. What is the character of the people?



BIRDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON LXVI

COLOMBIA.

Extent, 1,100,000 square miles—Population, 3,000,000.

1. The territory of Colombia is divided into three republics, viz. New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equator.

2. This division was made in 1829.

3. Colombia, on the west, rises into the lofty table-lands, and the highest ridges of the Andes.

4. On the east, it is spread abroad into the vast plains of the Oronoco.

5. These plains extend 600 miles along that river, and afford rich pasturage for thousands of cattle.

6. The soil, generally, is luxuriant in tropical and other productions.

7. The mineral riches are gold, silver, and platina.

8. The mountain plains, on the west, are the most populous parts.

9. The principal cities are Quito, Santa Fe de Bogota, Popayan, Panama, Porto Bello, Carthagena, and Caraccas, with its port, La Guaira.

10. Quito is the great city of the mountains.

11. It is under the equator, and 10,000 feet above the ocean level.

12. Popayan is on an extensive plain, 6,000 feet in height.

13. Bogota is the seat of government, and near it is the famous cataract of Tequendama.

14. Panama and Porto Bello are seaports opposite to each other, on the narrow isthmus of Darien or Panama.

15. There are four universities in Colombia, and education is in a hopeful state.

16. The convents have been suppressed, and their avails appropriated to the support of schools and seminaries of learning.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Colombia? The principal rivers? What lake? What two gulfs?

1. Of what three republics is Colombia composed? 2. When was this division made? 3. What is the surface of Colombia on the west? 4. What on the east? 5. What is said of the plains along the Oronoco? 6. What of the soil? 7. What minerals? 9. What cities, and where is each situated? 10, 11. What is the description of Quito? 12. Of Popayan? 13. Of Bogota? 14. Of Panama and Porto Bello? 15. How many universities? 16. What is said of the convents?

LESSON LXVII.

GUIANA.

Population, 180,000.

1. Guiana, at present, includes only British, Dutch, and French possessions.
2. The chief settlements are near the sea, and on the banks of the rivers.
3. The country, to a great extent, is low, moist, and unhealthy, but extremely fertile.
4. There are large, pleasant meadows, and rich plantations of sugar, cotton, cocoa, and indigo.
5. Many trees of the wood are a hundred feet in height, and perpetually adorned with blossoms and fruit.
6. The chief towns are Essequibo, Stabroek, New Amsterdam, Paramaribo, and Cayenne. The province of Cayenne is famous for pepper.

QUESTIONS.

How is Guiana bounded? 1. What possessions does it include? 2. Where are the chief settlements? 3. What description of country is it? 6. What are the chief towns?

LESSON LXVIII.

BRAZIL.

Extent, 2,200,000 square miles—Population, 5,000,000.

1. The empire of Brazil is as large as the whole territory of the United States.
2. It is divided into nineteen provinces or captainships.
3. It is traversed from west to east by the Geral mountains, and along the eastern coast run the Brazilian Andes.
4. Brazil is naturally one of the richest and most romantic countries on the globe.
5. It is favored with many large, navigable, and fertilizing streams.

6. The Amazon and its branches flow down the northern declivity.

7. Several branches of the La Plata rise in Brazil and descend towards the south.

8. The main body of Brazil is an immense wilderness.

9. The forests are ever green, and decorated with flowers, and abound in the most valuable kinds of wood.

10. The soil is congenial to almost every variety of vegetable productions.

11. Many thousand pounds weight of gold and diamonds have been procured in this country.

12. The Portuguese reside chiefly on the southern and eastern coasts.

13. In the interior there are hostile tribes of Indians.

14. Multitudes of wild cattle and horses are hunted for their hides.

15. The principal towns are Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia or St. Salvador, Porto Seguro, Tejuco, Villa Rica, and Villa Boa.

16. Rio Janeiro is the capital, and the grand mart of Brazil. Population, 150,000.

17. Tejuco is the capital of the diamond district.

18. The Portuguese, in Brazil, are indolent and superstitious Roman Catholics.

19. The negro slaves are numerous, and under cruel bondage.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Brazil?

1. How large is Brazil? 2 How is it divided? 3. By what mountains is it traversed? 4. What kind of a region is Brazil naturally? 5. With what is it favored? 6, 7. What rivers? What are the principal branches of the Amazon? 9. What is said of the forests? 10. Of the soil? 11. Of the gold and diamonds? 12. In what parts do the Portuguese reside? 15, 16. Which are the chief towns, and the capital, and where situated? 17. What is Tejuco? 18. What is the character of the Portuguese in Brazil? 19. What is said of the slaves?

LESSON LXIX.

PERU.

Extent, 480,000 square miles—Population, 1,600,000.

1. Peru is naturally divided, by the Andes, into High and Low Peru.
2. Low Peru lies along the coast for a thousand miles.
3. It is a low, sandy, desert region, destitute of rain, and oppressed with heat.
4. High Peru is in the interior, between the two ridges of the mountains, and is gradually elevated to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.
5. Here the soil is generally fruitful, and the climate temperate, with little or no change.
6. The most eastern portion of Peru, consists of extensive grassy plains, or pampas.
7. The Jesuit's bark is a drug peculiar to Peru.
8. The lama and vicuna are remarkable animals found here, both useful for their wool.
9. The vicuna is a kind of camel, employed in carrying burdens over the mountains.
10. Peru is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and quicksilver.
11. Some of the richest silver mines are 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.
12. There are 680 mines of silver, and 70 gold mines and washings.
13. The population of Peru consists of civilized Indians, Spaniards, negroes, and mestizoes.
14. The chief cities are Lima, and Callao its port, Cuzco, Arequipa, Guamanga, Guanca Velica, and Truxillo.
15. Lima is the metropolis, situated in a delightful valley, six miles from the sea.
16. Cuzco was the capital of the ancient Peruvian empire, and contained a splendid temple of the sun.
17. Guanca Velica is the most elevated town on the globe, being 12,000 feet above the level of the sea.
18. Peru was conquered by the infamous Pizarro, 1532.

QUESTIONS.

How is Peru bounded? What rivers, and of what are they branches?
1. How is Peru naturally divided? 2, 3. What is the situation and description of Low Peru? 4. What of High Peru? 5. What are the soil and climate of High Peru? 6. What of the most eastern portion?
8. What is said of the lama? 9. Of the vicuna? 10. Of the mines? 12. What is their number? 13. What is said of the population? 14. The chief cities? 15. What of Lima? 16. Of Cuzco? 17. Of Guanca Velica?

LESSON LXX.

BOLIVIA.

Extent, 320,000 square miles—Population, 1,200,000.

1. This country was formerly a part of the province of Buenos Ayres.

2. In 1825 it became an independent republic, and was named after Bolivar, the South American general.

3. On the northwest is lake Titicaca.

4. On the southwest is the great desert of Atacama.

5. Bolivia is a rough, mountainous country, but very rich in silver mines.

6. Potosi is the centre of the mining operations.

7. The other principal towns are La Paz, Chuquisaca the capital, Oropesa, and Tarija.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Bolivia? Its rivers, and where emptying?
2. When did Bolivia become an independent republic? 3. What great lake on the northwest? 4. What desert on the southwest? 5. What is the description of Bolivia? 6. Of Potosi? 7. What other chief towns?

THE CATCHING OF WILD CATTLE AND HORSES.

LESSON LXXI.

UNITED PROVINCES OF LA PLATA, INCLUDING PARAGUAY AND BANDA ORIENTAL.

Extent, 1,000,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

1. This vast region extends across from the Andes to the Atlantic ocean, and is about 1,400 miles long.

2. The northern and northwestern parts are mountainous and barren, yet embracing rich mines.

3. On the east and northeast are extensive fertile lands, containing most of the white inhabitants.

4. To the south extend immense open plains, or pampas, covered with luxuriant grass, affording pasturage for innumerable wild cattæ, which are hunted for their skins, by men on horseback.

5. The seasons in this country are, for the most part, temperate and salubrious.

6. Hides, horns, and tallow, are staple articles of export.

7. Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Assumption, Maldonado, Mendoza, Cordova, and Tucuman, are the chief towns.

8. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is handsomely built on the south shore of the La Plata, where the river is 30 miles wide.

9. Monte Video is on the north shore, where the river is 120 miles in width.

10. The independence of the United Provinces was declared in 1816.

11. The states of Paraguay and the Banda Oriental, or Uraguay, are now separately independent states.

12. Paraguay is situated between the rivers Paraguay and Parana.

13. The republic of Uraguay, or Banda Oriental, lies east of the river Uraguay.

14. The large territory west and south of the Rio de la Plata is called the Argentine republic.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of this country? What is the great river here,—and what the principal branches?

1. How extensive is this region? 2. What is said of the north and northwest parts? 3. Of the east and northeast? 4. Of the pampas toward the south? 5. Of the seasons? 6. Of the exports? 7. The chief towns? 8. Which, and where situated, is the capital? 9. What of Monte Video? 10. When was the independence of this country declared? 11. What is said of the states of Paraguay and Uraguay? 12. Where is Paraguay situated? 13. Where is Uraguay, or Banda Oriental situated? 14. What is that territory sometimes called, which is west and south of the Rio de la Plata?

LESSON LXXII.

CHILI.

Extent, 175,000 square miles—Population, 1,000,000.

1. Chili, in many respects, is a remarkable and very interesting country.

2. It is a long, narrow tract, included between the Andes and the Pacific ocean, about 1,300 miles in length.

3. It is greatly diversified by mountains, and fertile valleys, and plains.

4. The rivers are numerous, but short and rapid.

5. The climate, in general, is remarkably healthy and desirable.

6. In the northern half, rain is very rare, but the dews are abundant.

7. Toward the south the rains are more frequent, and the soil produces grain, wine, and oil, and fruits in rich profusion.

8. The pastures are very luxuriant, and the cattle unusually large.

9. There are valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron, and a variety of precious stones.

10. The venomous animals are rare, small, and comparatively harmless.

11. Earthquakes frequently occur, and there are many active volcanoes, but they are generally not destructive.

12. Chili was formerly a colony of Spain, but in 1818 the people declared their independence.

13. The Chilians are naturally intelligent and industrious, —but they are degraded by ignorance and Roman Catholic superstitions.

14. The church is very wealthy, and the monks and nuns are numerous, amounting to 10,000.

15. The principal towns are Santiago, the capital, Valparaiso, Conception, and Valdivia.

16. The southern part of Chili is occupied by the Araucanians, a brave and independent tribe of Indians.

17. Three hundred miles to the west lies the island of Juan Fernandez, once the residence of Alexander Selkirk, whose singular adventures gave rise to the celebrated novel, Robinson Crusoe.

QUESTIONS.

How is Chili bounded? Between what latitudes is it? 2. How long is Chili? 3. How is it diversified? 4. What is said of the rivers? 5. Of the climate? 6. What of the northern section? 7. The southern? 8. Of the pastures? 9. The mines? 12. To what Power did Chili once belong? 13. What is said of the Chilians? 14. Of the church? 15. Of the towns? 16. What Indian tribe? 17. What noted island to the west?

LESSON LXIII.

PATAGONIA.

Length 1,100 miles.

1. Patagonia extends from the United Provinces to the island of Terra del Fuego, about 1,100 miles in length.

2. Little is known of this region, for it has not been colonized by Europeans, nor much explored by travellers.

3. The climate is cold, especially toward the south.

4. The face of the country, to a great extent, is bleak, mountainous, and barren.

5. The natives are of various tribes, large bodied, active, and hardy.

6. The Puelches are a prevailing tribe on the Atlantic side, and the Motuches on the west toward the Pacific.

7. Among the animals in Patagonia are deer, wild horses, guanacos, jaguars, and ostriches.

8. The island of Terra del Fuego is a dreary region, consisting of stupendous rocks, covered with perpetual snow.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the boundaries and length of Patagonia? 2. What islands on its coasts? 3. What is said of the climate? 4. Of the face of the country? 5. Of the natives? 6. What two tribes are specified? 7. What animals? 8. What is said of Terra del Fuego?

REVIEW OF AMERICA.

QUESTIONS.

What ocean is west of America? What rivers does it receive from North America? Does the Pacific ocean receive any considerable rivers from South America? What ocean lies along the eastern coast of America? What are some of the large rivers which flow into the waters of the Atlantic from North America? What are some of the largest from South America? What great gulfs and bays extend up from the Atlantic ocean into North America? In what oceans should you sail in going from Astoria to New York? What countries in North America are south of the tropic of cancer? What part of South America is south of the tropic of capricorn? What countries in South America are intersected by the equator? What are the great divisions of North America, and how bounded? What are the boundaries and capitals of the great divisions of South America?

ENGLISH STAGE-COACH.

EUROPE.

Extent, 3,300,000 square miles—Population, 215,000,000.

QUESTIONS.

Which is the smallest of the five grand divisions of the globe? What are the boundaries of Europe? Is Europe in north or south latitude? What part of the United States corresponds in latitude to the south point of Europe? What parts of Europe correspond in latitude to Canada, or the north part of the United States? What sea separates Europe from Africa? What strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic? What sea on the northeast, connected with the Arctic ocean? What two large seas on the southeast of Europe? What two small seas are connected with the Black sea?

What large gulf east of Italy? Where is the gulf of Taranto? The gulf of Genoa? The gulf of Lyons?

What large bay north of Spain and west of France? What channel and strait between France and England? What channel and sea between England and Ireland? What sea east of England and Scotland?

What sea and large gulf north of Prussia and east of Sweden? What two smaller gulfs connected with the Baltic? What are three or four of the principal lakes in the north of Europe?

What are the principal islands in the Mediterranean? What peninsula between the Mediterranean and the gulf of Venice? What one between the Mediterranean and the Archipelago? What one between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic? What three other peninsulas in Europe?

What are the boundaries and capital of England? Of Scotland? Of Ireland? Of France? Of Spain? Of Portugal? Of Italy? Of Turkey? Of Greece? Of Switzerland? Of Germany? Of Austria? Of Prussia? Of Poland? Of the Netherlands? Of Denmark? Of Sweden? Of Norway? Of Lapland? Of Russia? Where are the Ionian Isles?

LESSON LXXIV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Europe is situated between 36° and 71° north latitude, and between 10° west, and 60° east longitude.

2. It is above 3,000 miles long, from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural mountains, and 2,500 miles wide, from Cape Matapan to the North Cape.

3. The highest region in Europe is Switzerland and its vicinity.

4. The lowest tracts are the Netherlands, and the north of Germany.

5. The six principal European mountains are the Alps, Apennines, Pyrenees, Carpathian, Haemus or Balkan, Dofrafield or Scandinavian.

6. The highest are the Alps, on the west and northwest of Italy, where Mont Blanc rises about 16,000 feet above the level of the sea.

7. The Apennines extend through the middle of Italy, from northwest to southeast.

8. The Pyrenees are between France and Spain.

9. The Carpathian mountains are north and east of Hungary.

10. The Dofrafield mountains are between Sweden and Norway, about 1,000 miles long.

11. The three famous volcanoes in Europe, are Vesuvius, in Italy, Etna, in Sicily, and Hecla, in Iceland.

12. The two longest rivers are the Volga and the Danube, but they are not more than two-thirds as long as the first class of rivers in America.

13. The climate of Europe is generally milder than the corresponding parts of North America.

14. The soil, for the most part, is capable of cultivation, and is improved with superior skill.

15. The European coasts are indented with many gulfs and bays, affording a great number of excellent harbors.

16. The navigable rivers are numerous, and there are many canals connecting one sea and river with another.

17. Europe, therefore, is favored with peculiar advantages for foreign commerce and internal navigation.

18. Manufactures and the arts are brought to great perfection in Europe.

19. It is also the seat of learning and the sciences.

20. There are eighty-five European universities, and a multitude of academies and inferior schools.

21. The people in the western and southern parts of Europe, are in general the best educated, though not so commonly instructed as the inhabitants of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

1. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is Europe situated? 2. How long and wide is it? 3. Which is the highest region in Europe? 4. Which the lowest?

5. What mountains? 6. Which is the highest, and where? 7. Where are the Apennines? 8. The Pyrenees? 9. The Carpathian? 10. The Dofrafield? 11. What volcanoes? 12. The longest rivers? 13. The climate? 14. The soil? 15. What is said of the coasts? 16. Of the navigable rivers? 18. Of manufactures and arts? 19. Of learning? 20. Universities?

LESSON LXXV.

1. There are more than 200 millions of people in Europe, or about five times as many as there are in all America.

2. The European nations are distinguished for their ingenuity and industry, and their great influence over the other nations of the world.

3. European mariners have often circumnavigated the globe, and travellers from Europe have penetrated into almost every country.

4. The governments of Europe are principally monarchies, either absolute or limited.

5. There are three empires, Russia, Austria, and Turkey; seventeen kingdoms, eight republics, six grand duchies, and twelve duchies.

6. The prevailing religion in Europe is Christianity, either true or formal.

7. More than half of the population are Roman Catholics; less than one quarter are Protestants; and the rest are chiefly of the Greek church. Besides which, there are three millions of Mohammedans, and a million and a half of Jews.

8. The European cities are very numerous, populous, and magnificently built.

9. They are remarkable for their splendid public edifices, such as towers, palaces, hospitals, universities, and churches, and other stupendous works of art.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many people in Europe? 2. For what are they distinguished? 4. What is said of the governments? 5. How many empires, kingdoms, &c.? 6. What is the prevailing religion? 7. How many Catholics and Protestants? 8. What of the European cities? 9. For what are they remarkable?

BRITISH UNITED KINGDOM,

INCLUDING ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

RAIL-ROAD.

LESSON LXXVI.

ENGLAND.

Extent, 50,000 square miles—Population, 13,000,000.

1. England is one of the finest and most populous countries in the world.

2. It is beautifully diversified with hills, vales, and plains, presenting a rich variety of landscapes.

3. It is divided into forty counties, and contains nearly as many inhabitants as all the United States.

4. The land, in general, is good, and highly cultivated, producing wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, and peas, in abundance.

5. The climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to grazing.

6. The pasturage is rich, and the flocks and herds are very numerous and profitable.

7. England abounds in tin, copper, coal, iron, and lead.

8. The English greatly excel in learning, in commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and in almost every useful art and occupation.

9. The numerous rivers, canals, rail-roads, and good common roads, lead to a free and lively circulation of business throughout the country.

10. In England, there are twenty-five cities, one hundred and seventy-two boroughs, and ten thousand parishes.

11. London, on the Thames, is the metropolis of the United Kingdom.

12. It contains a million and a half of people, and belongs to the first class of cities in the world.

13. Some of the other principal cities are Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Norwich, York, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

14. Manchester and Birmingham are the first manufucturing towns.

15. Oxford and Cambridge are the celebrated seats of learning, and of the universities.

16. The government of England and of the United Kingdom, is a limited or constitutional monarchy.

17. The great national council is called the Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

18. The established church of England is the Protestant Episcopal church, under the care of the king, two archbishops, and twenty-four bishops.

19. Wales is situated west of England, and contains 12 counties.

20. It is a mountainous region, but it exhibits many fertile valleys, and many grand and delightful scenes.

21. The four principal islands on the English coasts, are

the isle of Wight, the Scilly Isles, the isle of Anglesea, and the isle of Man.

QUESTIONS.

How is England bounded? Between what latitudes is it? What are four or five of the principal rivers, and where do they empty?

1. What description of country is England? 2. How is it diversified? 3. How divided? 4. What of the land and produce? 5. The climate? 6. The pasturage? 7. What minerals? 8. In what do the English excel? 10. How many cities? 11, 12. Which is the metropolis, and how described? 13. What other cities, and which way is each from London? 16. What is said of the government? 17. Of the national council? 18. Of the established church? 19, 20. Where is Wales, and how described? 21. What islands on the coasts of England?

ENGLISH HUNTING PARTY.

LESSON LXXVII.

SCOTLAND.

Extent, 30,000 square miles—Population, 2,366,000.

1. Scotland, in extent, is more than half as large as England, but not one-third of it is under cultivation.

2. The Highlands on the north, and the Lowlands on the south, are separated from each other by the Grampian hills.

3. The northern, or Highland country, is generally mountainous and dreary, but it abounds in beautiful small lakes, or lochs, with here and there a verdant, fruitful valley.

4. The Lowlands, toward the south, resemble England in surface, climate, soil, and productions.

5. The Scotch are a brave and intelligent people, many of

them sober and refined, and distinguished for general education and good morals.

6. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, containing 910 parishes.

7. The principal cities, or towns, are Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, St. Andrews, Greenock, Perth, Paisley, and Sterling.

8. Edinburgh, the capital, is situated near the Frith of Forth, 400 miles from London.

9. It is a magnificent city, and highly celebrated for its university.

10. There are universities also at Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews.

11. The established church of Scotland is the Presbyterian.

12. The islands belonging to Scotland are the Hebrides, on the west, and the Orkney and Shetland isles, on the south.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Scotland? The chief rivers, and where emptying? 1. What is said of the extent of Scotland? 2. By what mountains is it divided? 3. What description is given of the Highlands on the north? 4. Of the Lowlands on the south? 5. Of the character of the Scotch? 6. How many counties and parishes? 7. What cities, and how situated? 8, 9. Which is the capital, and how described? 10. What other universities? 12. What islands on the coast?

LESSON LXXVIII.

IRELAND.

Extent, 31,000 square miles—Population, 8,000,000.

1. Ireland is a large, fertile, and populous island.

2. The climate is temperate, and very moist, producing an abundance of rain, and spreading a delightful verdure over the fields.

3. Ireland is remarkable for its immense bogs, or morasses.

4. In general the land is rich, but not so well cultivated as England.

5. Its population and produce are increasing every year.

6. The rich farmers keep large dairies, and sell vast quantities of excellent butter.

7. Oats, potatoes, hemp, and flax, are staple products.

8. The lords of the soil are wealthy, and often oppressive.

9. A great proportion of the peasantry are ignorant, poor, and unhappy.

10. The established religion is Episcopacy, but the mass of the people are Roman Catholics. There are one million of dissenters, and less than half a million Episcopalians.

11. Ireland became united in government with England in 1801, and sends representatives to the British parliament.

12. The principal cities are Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, Londonderry, Kilkenny, and Drogheda.

13. Dublin, the capital, is on the Liffey, 330 miles northwest of London.

14. It is about as large as New York, and has a learned university.

15. Ireland embraces 4 great provinces, which are subdivided into 32 counties, and above 2000 parishes.

QUESTIONS.

How is Ireland bounded? What rivers, and where do they empty?
1. What is Ireland? 2. What of the climate? 3. For what is Ireland remarkable? 6. What is said of the farmers? 7. Of the products? 9. Of the peasantry? 10. Of the religion? 12. Of the principal cities, and where situated? 13. Which is the capital, and how described? 15. What does Ireland embrace? What 4 countries are included in the united kingdom of Great Britain?

LESSON LXXIX.

FRANCE.

Extent, 215,000 square miles—Population, 32,000,000.

1. The extent of France is more than four times as large as that of England, and its population twice as large as that of the island of Great Britain.

2. Its political divisions consist of 86 departments, subdivided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes.

3. France is more of a grain country than England, and less suited to grazing; but is, in the main, very fertile.

4. The climate is more dry, serene, and mild.

5. The productions of the northern half are wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes.

6. Those of the southern half are Indian corn, vines, mulberries, and olives.

7. Eighteen millions of acres in France are covered with woods and forests. Wood is the common fuel.

8. The manufactures, especially of silk and woollen, are very flourishing.

9. The commerce extends over the world.

10. The French people are celebrated for their intelligence, vivacity, politeness, and bravery.

11. Learning and science are cultivated among the higher ranks of society.

12. Great multitudes of the common people are uneducated and ignorant.

13. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but Protestantism is gaining ground.

14. The government is a constitutional monarchy.

15. The national legislature consists of the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies.

16. Some of the chief cities are Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rochelle, Brest, Orleans, Lisle, Cherbourg, L'Orient, and Rochefort.

17. Paris is beautifully situated on a plain, upon both banks of the Seine.

18. It is, next to London, the most populous city in Europe, and one of the most splendid in the world. Its seaport is Hayre, at the mouth of the Seine.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of France? What mountains on the east, and what on the south? What rivers, and where do they empty?

1. What is said of the extent and population of France? 2. Of its divisions? 5. What are the productions of the northern half? 6. What of the southern? 10. How are the French described? 11, 12. What is the state of learning? 13. The religion? 14. The government? 16. What cities, and where situated? 17, 18. What is said of Paris, the capital? What island in the Mediterranean belongs to France? *Ans.* Corsica, the native island of Napoleon.

BULL-FIGHT.

LESSON LXXX.

SPAIN.

Extent, 180,000 square miles—Population, 14,000,000.

1. Spain is a mountainous region, but the intermediate valleys are extremely rich, when well watered.
2. The central parts are elevated into extensive, lofty plains, where the air is refreshing and salubrious.
3. Toward the south, the hot winds from Africa are very oppressive.
4. The streams are numerous, but the fields often suffer from drought.
5. The land is natural to grain, maize, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, vines, and olives, and abounds in delicious fruits.
6. Through the indolence of the people, much of the good soil lies uncultivated.
7. Spain, however, is celebrated for rearing large flocks of sheep of the finest quality.
8. Their number is said to amount to 18 millions.
9. The Spaniards are grave, but polite, and temperate in their manner of living.
10. They are addicted to smoking, music, and dancing, and are notoriously fond of bull-fights.

11. They are bigoted Roman Catholics, but many monasteries and nunneries, in various parts of the kingdom, have recently been suppressed.

12. This government is an absolute monarchy, and tyrannical in its nature.

13. The seat of it is Madrid, on the Tagus.

14. The city stands on a lofty plain, about 200 miles from the sea, and has a more elevated situation than any other capital in Europe.

15. Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Grenada, Valencia, Salamanca, and Bilboa, are also cities worthy of notice.

16. The fortress of Gibraltar belongs to the British.

17. Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca, are islands under the government of Spain.

QUESTIONS.

How is Spain bounded? What mountains divide it from France? What capes? What rivers, and where emptying?

1. Of what general description is Spain? 2. What of the central parts? 3. What of the south? 4. What of the streams? 5. Of the land? 7. Of the flocks of sheep? 9. What of the Spaniards? 11. Their religion? 12. Their government? 13, 14. Where is the capital, and how described? 15. What other cities, and where located? 17. What islands belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean?

LESSON LXXXI.

PORTUGAL.

Extent, 35,000 square miles—Population, 3,200,000.

1. Portugal is small, compared with Spain, but is more than half as large as New England.

2. The surface is variegated with mountains and fertile valleys.

3. The climate is very mild and healthy, and the natural productions are rich.

4. Agriculture, manufactures, and education, are in a languishing state.

5. The pastures are excellent, but little improved. More goats are kept for milk than cows.

6. Nearly one-third of the year is taken up with holidays.

7. The bishops, monks, and nuns are numerous, and many of the peasantry poor, ignorant, and degraded.

8. The religion and government are, like those of Spain, unfavorable to liberty and virtue.

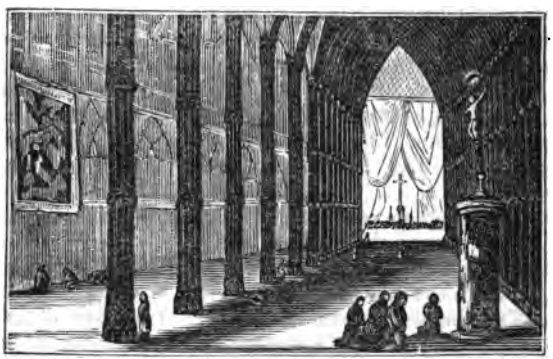
9. The nation is involved in great moral darkness and gloomy superstition.

10. The chief cities and towns are Lisbon, Oporto, St. Ubes, and Coimbra.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Portugal? The rivers?

1. What is said of the size of Portugal? 2. Of the surface? 3. Of the climate? 4. Of agriculture, manufactures? 5. Of the pastures? 8. Of the religion and government? 10. What cities, and where?



ROMAN CATHOLIC IDOLATRY.

LESSON LXXXII.

ITALY.

Extent, 117,000 square miles—Population, 20,000,000.

1. Italy is an interesting portion of Europe, and is much resorted to by enlightened foreigners.

2. It has long been celebrated for its general fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and the beauty of its natural scenery.

3. It is also remarkable for its curious works of art, its wonderful antiquities, and eventful history.

4. The principal mountains here, are the Apennines.

5. The rivers are the Po, the Adige, and the Tiber.

6. The natural productions are excellent, and in some parts abundant.

7. They consist of grain, vines, and olives; silk, and cotton, with a variety of delicious fruits.

8. The Italians are grave in their outward deportment, but have the character of being effeminate, licentious, and superstitious.

9. They are celebrated for their skill in music, painting, sculpture, and the fine arts generally.

10. They spend much of their time in religious pomp and show, and practise the worship of saints and images, under the name of Christianity.

11. Italy is divided into nine distinct sovereignties, or states. 1st. The kingdom of Naples, or of the two Sicilies. 2d. The Papal dominions. 3d. The kingdom of Sardinia. 4th. Lombardy, or Austrian Italy. 5th. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany. 6th. The States of Parma. 7th. The States of Modena. 8th. The Duchy of Lucca. 9th. The Republic of San Marino.

12. The kingdom of Naples comprises the southern half of Italy, together with the island of Sicily.

13. Its capital is the elegant city of Naples, seven miles from Mount Vesuvius, the famous volcano.

14. The Papal dominions are in the middle part of Italy.

15. Rome, the metropolis, is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth.

16. This city is of great antiquity and celebrity, the mistress of the fine arts, and the seat of antichristian abominations.

17. The kingdom of Sardinia embraces the northwest portion of Italy, together with the island of Sardinia, and has Turin for its capital.

18. Austrian Italy lies north of the Po. It is the most fruitful portion of the whole country.

19. Its capital, Venice, is a large city, built upon a multitude of small islands in the Gulf of Venice.

20. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany is bounded north and east by the Papal States.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Italy?
2. For what has Italy been celebrated? 4. What are its principal mountains? 5. The rivers? 6, 7. The productions? 8. What of the Italians? 9. For what are

they celebrated? 11. Into what nine sovereignties is Italy divided? 12, 13. What is comprised in the kingdom of Naples, and what its capital?
14. Where are the Papal dominions? 15, 16. Where is Rome, and how described? 17. What does the kingdom of Sardinia embrace? 18. Where is Austrian Italy? 19. What its capital, and how described? 20. How is the Grand Duchy of Tuscany bounded?

LESSON LXXXIII.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

Extent, 190,000 square miles—Population, 9,000,000.

1. This country is traversed by the Balcan mountains, and watered by the river Danube and its branches.

2. It possesses a delightful climate, and a naturally fertile soil, adapted to the production of grain, wine, oil, and fruits.

3. But the Turks, as a nation, are ignorant, indifferent, and insensible.

4. They despise agriculture, and do not excel in manufactures, learning, and the arts.

5. Their religion is Mohammedanism, and their Bible the Koran.

6. The government is the most despotic in Europe.

7. The emperor, or grand sultan, regards his subjects as slaves, and exercises the power of life and death over them.

8. The chief council is called the Divan.

9. Constantinople, the metropolis, is situated on a strait, called the Bosphorus.

It is a magnificent city, the third in Europe for magnitude, and surrounded by delightful prospects.

10. The Seraglio is that part of the city which is occupied by the sultan, his women, and his court, and includes many noble palaces and edifices, and about ten thousand persons.

11. Adrianople, Sophia, Belgrade, Bucharest, Jassey, and Salonica, are also places of note.

12. The principal islands belonging to Turkey, are Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Samos, and Patmos.

QUESTIONS.

How is European Turkey bounded?
1. What are its mountains and rivers, and where does the Danube rise and empty? 2. What of the climate and soil? 3. What is said of the Turks? 4. Of agriculture and manufactures? 5, 6. Of religion and government? 9. What and

where is the metropolis, and how described? 10. What is the seraglio? 11. What other cities are mentioned? 12. What islands belong to Turkey?

LESSON LXXXIV.

GREECE.

Extent, 16,000 square miles—Population, 640,000.

1. That part of ancient Greece which is now liberated, embraces the peninsula of the Morea and the province of Livadia, with the island of Negropont, and several smaller isles.

2. The interior of the country is rugged and mountainous, affording much romantic and beautiful scenery.

3. The climate is mild and agreeable.

4. There are rich vales and very elevated plains.

5. The land, in general, is peculiarly suited for pasturage.

6. The coast is furnished with excellent harbors, and the enterprising genius of the people inclines them to navigation and commerce.

7. Agriculture and manufactures are here in a low state.

8. Greece is governed by a king, set over the nation by the great powers of Europe.

9. The capital is Nauplion, in the eastern part of the Morea.

10. Athens is situated on the east side of the gulf of Corinth.

11. Corinth is about 50 miles west of Athens.

12. The Greeks, in religion, profess to belong to what is called the Greek church, which is nominally Christian.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Greece?

1. What part of Greece is now liberated? 2. What is said of the interior? 5. Of the land? 8. How is Greece governed? 9. What and where is the capital? 10, 11. Where are Athens and Corinth?

LESSON LXXXV.

IONIAN REPUBLIC.

Extent, 1,000 square miles—Population, 230,000.

1. The Ionian Republic consists of the islands on the western coast of Greece.

2. The principal are seven in number, viz. Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, Ithica, Cerigo, and Paxo.

3. They are dependent on Great Britain, and under its protection.

4. The seat of government is Corfu.

QUESTIONS.

1. What islands constitute the Ionian Republic? 2. What are their names? 3. On what government are they dependent?

SWISS CULTIVATORS.

LESSON LXXXVI.

SWITZERLAND.

Extent, 17,000 square miles—Population, 2,037,000.

1. Switzerland presents a surface of hills, valleys, and mountains, and a variety of striking natural scenes.

2. The glaciers are great curiosities, consisting of immense

masses or fields of ice, which from year to year have been accumulating on the lofty sides of the mountains.

3. The climate of Switzerland is very various and changeable.

The winters are rough and blustering, but the summers are delightful.

4. The valleys contain rich meadows, and some fine fields of grain.

5. The declivities of the mountains afford good pasturage for many herds and flocks.

6. The Swiss are remarkably patriotic and industrious, and improve their lands to the best advantage.

They are generally herdsmen and shepherds, and lead an honest, peaceable life.

7. The greater half of them are Protestants, the rest Catholics.

8. Their government is republican.

9. There are twenty-two cantons, each of which is an independent republic, and they are united in a confederacy.

10. The cause of education and learning is flourishing.

11. There is a university at Basle, and colleges are established at Geneva, Berne, Zurich, Schaffhausen, and Lucerne.

QUESTIONS.

How is Switzerland bounded?

1. What does Switzerland present? 2. What is said of the glaciers? 3. Of the climate? 4. Of the valleys? 5. Of the declivities? 6. The character of the Swiss? 7, 8. Their religion and government? 11. What colleges?

LESSON LXXXVII.

GERMANY.

Extent, 98,000 square miles—Population, 14,000,000.

1. Germany, as it is now usually defined on the map, may be bounded as follows:

On the north, by the North sea, Denmark, and the Baltic.

On the east, by Prussia and Austria.

On the south, by Austria and Switzerland; and on the west, by France and the Netherlands.

2. Thus defined, it embraces thirty-three states and four free cities.

3. The whole German Confederation includes, also, the western part of Austria, and the greater part of Prussia.

4. Northern Germany is a low, level, and moist country, suited to grain.

5. Southern Germany is more dry and mountainous, and produces the vine and the olive.

6. The Germans are an ingenious and learned nation, patient and persevering in their application to study or business.

7. They have distinguished themselves as authors, printers, and booksellers.

8. The German fairs are very celebrated, and are resorted to by vast multitudes from all parts of Europe.

9. The universities, high schools, and public libraries, are numerous.

10. Some of the principal cities are Hanover and Gottingen, in the kingdom of Hanover; Dresden and Leipsic, in Saxony; Munich and Ratisbon, in Bavaria.

11. The four free cities are Frankfort, on the Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec.

12. The Catholic religion prevails in some parts of Germany, and Protestantism in others.

QUESTIONS.

What are the principal rivers in Germany, and where do they empty?
1. How is Germany bounded? 2. How many states and free cities in it? 4. What is the description of Northern Germany? 5. Of Southern Germany? 6, 7. Of the Germans? 8. Of the German fairs? 9. The universities? 10. The principal cities? 12. The religion?

LESSON LXXXVIII.

AUSTRIA.

Extent, 257,000 square miles—Population, 32,000,000.

The Austrian empire is large and powerful.

2. It embraces within its limits several distinct kingdoms

and states, which are under subjection to a monarch, styled an emperor.

3. Austria includes the kingdom of Hungary on the east, and a part of Poland on the north.

4. Its German possessions are on the west and northwest, and its Italian dominions on the southwest.

5. A remarkable diversity of surface, climate, soil, and productions, is exhibited.

6. Very different languages, also, and manners and customs, and forms of religion, are found in the empire.

7. Austria is rich in minerals, as gold, silver, copper, and iron.

8. It also abounds in good pasturage, and raises vast numbers of cattle and sheep.

9. Agriculture is the general employment.

10. The commerce is not very extensive, for there is but little seacoast.

11. The whole empire contains 777 cities, and 69 thousand villages.

12. Some of the principal cities are the following: Vienna, the metropolis of the empire; Prague, the capital of Bohemia; Buda, of Hungary; Lemberg, of Galicia; Brunn, of Moravia; and Venice and Milan in Austrian Italy.

13. That singular people, the gipsies, are said to be found in Austria, in number about 110 thousands, roving from place to place, and subsisting by robbery, thieving, and fortune-telling.

14. The Catholic is the established religion in the empire, and is professed here by 25 millions of people.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Austria? What is the great river in it, and what are some of its branches? What mountains on the north and south?

2. What does Austria embrace? 3. What country does Austria include on the east, and what on the north? 4. In what parts are its German and its Italian possessions? 7. In what minerals does Austria abound? 9. What is said of agriculture? 10. Of commerce? 12. What are the chief cities? 14. The established religion?

LESSON LXXXIX.

PRUSSIA.

Extent, 105,000 square miles—Population, 13,000,000.

1. Prussia is one of the great powers of Europe.

2. It is celebrated for a military genius, and for the great attention paid here to science and common education.

3. The Prussian kingdom consists of two separate divisions.

4. The western division is in the west part of Germany, on the Rhine.

5. The eastern and principal division is northeast of Germany, and south of the Baltic, extending along the coast of that sea, 520 miles.

6. The surface, in general, is level, and the climate and soil are suited to grazing.

7. The Prussians are active, hardy, and brave.

8. They excel in agriculture and the raising of sheep, and there are not far from 15 millions in all their flocks.

9. The Protestant, or Lutheran, religion prevails, and the government is an absolute monarchy.

10. Berlin, the metropolis, is on the Spree, and is one of the most spacious and magnificent cities in Europe.

11. There are seven universities in Prussia; the chief are those of Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Bonn, and Konigsberg.

QUESTIONS.

How is Prussia bounded, and by what rivers watered? 2. For what is Prussia celebrated? 3. What two separate divisions has it? 4. Where is the west division? 5. Where the eastern? 6. What is said of the surface and soil? 7. Of the Prussians? 8. Of their agriculture? 9. Of the religion and government? 10. What is the capital, and how described? 11. What universities?

LESSON XC.

POLAND.

Extent, 47,000 square miles—Population, 4,000,000.

1. Poland was formerly an extensive and populous kingdom.

2. From the year 1795, it has lost its standing among the independent nations of Europe.

3. Its territories chiefly have been divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

4. Poland, for the most part, is a plain country, with a cool climate, and a soil by nature productive, especially in grain and pasturage.

5. The land is poorly cultivated.

6. Manufactures, commerce, and almost every useful enterprise, is in a languishing state.

7. The peasantry are poor, filthy, and wretched.

8. Poland is now entirely subjected to Russian despotism.

9. Three-fourths of the people are Roman Catholics, and the Jews are very numerous.

10. Warsaw, the capital, is on the Vistula, and has formerly contained many elegant palaces and public buildings.

QUESTIONS.

How is Poland bounded? What is the principal river, and where emptying? 1. What was Poland formerly? 3. Between what Powers have the territories of Poland been divided? 4. What kind of a country is Poland? 6. What is said of the manufactures, &c.? 7. Of the peasantry? 8. To what despotic Power is Poland subjected? 10. What and where is the capital?

LESSON XCI.

HOLLAND.

Extent, 13,000 square miles—Population, 2,750,000.

1. Holland is a name frequently applied to the seven united provinces in the northern part of the Netherlands.

2. It is uniformly a low, level country, or one continued marshy plain, intersected by canals and ditches in every direction.

3. A great part of it is lower than the level of the sea, and is secured from inundation by dykes, or artificial embankments.

4. The climate and soil are very moist, and fitted to produce the most luxuriant meadows and pastures.

5. The inhabitants are the Dutch.

6. They are remarkably industrious and economical, and

many of them are wealthy, in the possession of cattle and horses, which are considered some of the finest in Europe.

7. They also excel in commerce, and the fisheries, and hold a respectable rank in learning and science.

8. The Dutch, as a body, are Calvinistic Protestants.

9. The government is a constitutional monarchy.

10. The principal cities are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Utrecht, Leyden, Groningen, and Harlem.

11. Amsterdam is a commercial and opulent city.

12. Hague is the seat of government.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is the kingdom of Holland? 2. What is the face of the country? 4. What of the climate and soil? 5. What are the inhabitants called? 6, 7. How are they described? 8. What are they in religion? 9. What is the government? 10. What cities, and which the capital?

LESSON XCII.

BELGIUM.

Extent, 11,500 square miles—Population, 3,600,000.

1. The kingdom of Belgium was formerly called the Austrian and French Netherlands.

2. It is south of Holland, west of Germany, and north of France.

3. The lands are excellent, and highly cultivated, and rich in crops of grain, hemp, and flax.

4. It is one of the richest and fairest portions of Europe.

5. The Belgians chiefly use the French language, and imitate the French in their dress and manners.

6. They are bigoted and superstitious Roman Catholics.

7. The principal cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Bruges, and Louvain.

8. Brussels, the capital, is a gay and splendid city, celebrated for its manufactures of lace and carpets, and its public walks and fountains.

9. Ten miles south of Brussels is Waterloo, the field of the great battle of 1815, which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon.

10. The independence of Belgium was acknowledged in 1830.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was Belgium formerly called? 2. Where is it situated? 3, 4. How is Belgium described? 5. What is said of the Belgians? 6. Their religion? 7. The cities? The capital, and how described? 9. Where and what is Waterloo?

LESSON XCIII.

DENMARK.

Extent, 22,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

1. Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, between the North sea and the Baltic, with several adjacent isles, the principal of which are Zealand, Funen, and Laland.

2. It also includes the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburgh, in Germany, and the duchy of Sleswick.

3. Denmark, for the most part, is a fertile plain, with a moist but temperate climate, like that of England.

4. The staple productions are grain, hemp, flax, and tobacco.

5. Great numbers of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, are raised for exportation.

6. The Danes are honest, and diligent in business, professing the Lutheran religion, and governed by an absolute monarchy.

7. There are respectable universities at Copenhagen, and at Kiel, and common schools are found in almost every village.

8. Copenhagen, the metropolis, is on the eastern side of the island of Zealand, and is one of the largest and finest cities in the north of Europe.

9. Altona, on the Elbe, is a flourishing place.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what does Denmark consist? 2. What duchies does it also include? 3. What kind of a region is Denmark? 5. What is said of the staple products? 6. Of the cattle? 6. Of the Danes? 7. Of the universities and schools? 8. Which is the metropolis?

LESSON XCIV.

SWEDEN.

Extent, 170,000 square miles—Population, 2,750,000.

1. Sweden is a very extensive, but thinly populated region.
2. On the west, it is rough and mountainous, but towards the eastern and southern borders, principally level.
3. It abounds in lakes and rivers, and is chiefly covered with forests of pine, fir, and dwarf birches.
4. The grain and pasturage are scanty, and the cattle small.
5. There are rich mines of silver, lead, copper, and especially of iron.

The iron is excellent, and one hundred and twenty millions of pounds are smelted annually.

6. The climate is dry, cold, and healthful.
7. The Swedes are hardy, and of a bold and independent spirit.
8. Lutheranism is the prevailing religion among them, and they are remarkable for their settled aversion to Popery.
9. The government is an hereditary monarchy, mildly administered.
10. It extends over Norway, which is dependent on Sweden.
11. The principal cities and towns are Stockholm, Gottenburg, Carlscrona, Dannemora, Fahlun, Upsal, and Lund.
12. Stockholm, the metropolis, is on the eastern coast, and is the grand emporium of commerce for the more central parts.

QUESTIONS.

How is Sweden bounded?

1. What is the general description of Sweden? 2. What surface? 3. In what does it abound? 4. What of the grain, &c.? 5. Of the mines? 6. Of the climate? 7. Of the Swedes? 8. The religion? 9. The government? 10. Does the government extend over Norway? 11. What are the principal cities?

LESSON XCV.

NORWAY.

Extent, 120,000 square miles—Population, 1,000,000.

1. Norway is separated from Sweden by the Dofrafield or Scandinavian mountains, and both of them together constitute the great Scandinavian peninsula.

2. Norway is a very cold and mountainous country, but the western part is milder than the eastern.

3. A small portion only, of the land, is capable of cultivation.

4. Grain is so scarce, especially towards the north, that bread is often made, in part, of powdered pine bark.

5. The principal exports are timber, iron, copper, pitch, furs, and dried fish.

6. The Norwegians are remarkable for their longevity, and for an honest simplicity of manners.

7. They are usually instructed in common learning, and are brought up in the Lutheran religion.

8. The chief towns are Christiana, Bergen, Drontheim, Konsberg, Christiansand, and Frederickstadt.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Norway?

1. What great peninsula do Norway and Sweden constitute? 2. What kind of a country is Norway? 4. What is said of the grain? 5. Of the exports? 6. Of the Norwegians? 7. Of their learning and religion? 8. Of the chief towns, and where is each?

LESSON XCVI.

LAPLAND.

Extent, 150,000 square miles—Population, 60,000.

1. Lapland is the most northern portion of Europe, and the most cold, dreary, and inhospitable.

2. It lies on both sides of the Arctic circle.

3. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; on the east, by the White sea; on the south, by Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia; and on the west, by Norway and the Atlantic.

4. The eastern part of Lapland belongs to Russia; the southern, to Sweden; and the western, to Norway.

5. The surface is rough and mountainous, especially in the interior.

6. The winters are long and severe, and accompanied with but little daylight.

7. The summers are short, and only small quantities of grain, such as rye, barley, and oats, are produced.

8. The Laplanders are small, being but four or five feet high, like the Esquimaux of North America.

9. Both men and women wear caps, coats, trousers, and boots.

10. Their tents in summer, and their huts in winter, are about twelve feet long and nine in height.

11. Some of the inhabitants live by fishing and hunting.

12. The mountaineers are good herdsmen, and a rich Laplander keeps five hundred or one thousand reindeer.

13. The reindeer is a very singular and useful animal, and will travel with a sledge over the vast fields of ice and snow, at the rate of 200 miles a day.

14. Kola, Veronez, Enare, and Opoden, are some of the Lapland villages.

QUESTIONS.

3. How is Lapland bounded? 4. What part belongs to Russia? Which to Sweden? Which to Norway? 5. How is the surface? 6. What is said of the winters? 7. Of the summers? 8. Of the Laplanders? 9. Their dress? 10. Their dwellings? 11, 12. Their employments? 13. What of the reindeer? 14. What and where are the chief towns or villages?

LESSON XCVII.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

Extent, 2,000,000 square miles—Population, 56,000,000.

1. The Russian empire, in extent of territory, is the largest on the globe.

2. It comprises the eastern half of Europe, one third of Asia, and a part of America.

3. European Russia has, in the main, a level surface, with few lofty mountains.

4. It embraces immense plains and morasses, extensive forests, and many large, navigable rivers.

5. The soil is very extensively adapted to grazing and the raising of cattle.

6. In the year 1820, more than sixty millions of sheep were numbered in Russia.

7. Various nations, languages, and religions, are found here, with every grade of civilization.

8. The people are divided into four classes—the nobility, clergy, freemen, and peasants.

9. The peasants comprise nearly two-thirds of the whole population.

They are the property of the crown, or of individuals, and are in a state of poverty and slavery.

10. Ignorance and barbarism are very prevalent among the common people.

11. In the cities and large towns, there are respectable seminaries, where learning and science are cultivated.

12. The established religion in Russia, is that of the Greek church.

13. The government is an absolute, hereditary monarchy, and very despotic in its nature.

14. The sovereign, who resides at St. Petersburgh, is styled Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and king of Poland.

15. He bears sway over one seventh part of the land on the globe.

16. St. Petersburgh is the metropolis of the Russian empire.

17. It stands at the mouth of the river Neva, and at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland, and is one of the most spacious, elegant, and populous cities in Europe.

18. Some of the other principal cities are Moscow, Archangel, Riga, Odessa, Astrachan, and Abo.

QUESTIONS.

1. How extensive is the whole Russian empire? 2. What does it comprise? 3. How is European Russia bounded, and what is its surface? 5. What is said of the soil? 7. Of the various nations, &c. in Russia? 8. How are the people divided? 9. What of the peasants? 12. The religion? 13. The government? 14. How is the sovereign styled? 16, 17. Where is the metropolis, and how described? 18. What other cities, and where situated?

REVIEW OF EUROPE.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

In what zone is Europe? In what continent, and in what part of it? Which way is Europe from Asia? From Africa? From North America? How many degrees is it to Europe from the equator, and from the tropic of Cancer? In what part does Europe approach the nearest to Africa? What part of Europe is about east from Albemarle sound, in the United States? What European countries are directly east from Quebec, or the north part of Maine? What countries in Europe are east from Boston?

How much smaller is Europe than Asia? Than Africa? Than South America? Than North America? Which are the northern divisions of Europe? Which are the eastern? Which the southern or Mediterranean states? Which are the western or Atlantic countries in Europe? Which the central or middle countries?

Name, in their order, ten of the principal European cities, and describe their situation and population. Name ten of the principal rivers—Their rise, course, and termination—The principal cities on each river.

How would you sail from New York to Liverpool? To Dublin? To Rome? To Constantinople? From Hague to Copenhagen? From St. Petersburgh to Astrachan? From the place of Napoleon's birth, to the island on which he died? What are the principal islands in the Mediterranean, and the capital of each?

ANIMALS OF ASIA.

ASIA.

Length, 8,000 miles—Breadth, 4,000—Extent, 16,000,000 square miles—Population, 600,000,000.

QUESTIONS.—SEE MAP OF ASIA AND OF THE WORLD.

Is Asia in north or south latitude? In east or west longitude? What are the boundaries of Asia? What mountains and river on the northwest, separates it from Europe? What four large seas on the western border of Asia? What isthmus connects Asia with Africa? What strait connects the Red sea with the Indian ocean? What gulf between Arabia and Persia.

What sea between Arabia and Hindoostan? What cape and large island at the south of Hindoostan? What large bay between Hindoostan and the Birman empire? What four or five seas on the east coast of Asia, between Malacca and Kamschatka? What gulf north of Cochin China? What strait between the Blue sea and the sea of Corea?

What channel or strait between the sea of Corea and the sea of Okhotsk? What on the northeast, divides Asia from America? What large island in the Arctic ocean, northwest of Siberia? What two small seas southeast of Nova Zembla? What lakes in the south part of Siberia? What sea in Independent Tartary?

What are the extent and population of Asia? What is the large northern division of Asia called? What are the boundaries of Siberia or Asiatic Russia?

What are the boundaries and capital of Independent Tartary? Of Persia? Of Asiatic Turkey? Of Arabia? What two countries lie between Persia and Hindoostan? What are the boundaries and capital of Afghanistan? Of Beloochistan? Of Hindoostan? Of the Birman empire, or Chin India? What are the boundaries and capital of China? Where is Thibet? Chinese Tartary? Cochin China? Tonquin? Siam? Malacca?

What vast empire do Thibet and Chinese Tartary belong to? How would you bound the peninsula of Corea? Of Kamschatka? Which way from China is the empire of Japan? What are some of the largest rivers in the northern part of Asia? What in the eastern part? What in the southern?

LESSON XCVIII.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.

Extent—Situation—Mountains—Rivers—Climate—Soil—Productions.

1. Asia is the largest grand division of the globe, both in extent and population.

2. It is as large as the whole American continent, and five times as extensive as Europe.

3. It is computed to contain as many, or more inhabitants than all the rest of the world.

4. Asia is situated between 2° and 77° north latitude, and between 26° and 190° east longitude.

5. Asia is distinguished for the general serenity and salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the variety and richness of its plants, spices, gems, and minerals.

6. It is also unrivalled for the antiquity and interesting nature of its history.

7. Almost all the great events recorded in the Holy Scriptures, took place in Asia.

8. The most elevated and mountainous parts of the Asiatic continent are those near the centre, including Thibet and Chinese Tartary.

9. There we find a lofty and extensive table-land, bordered by three vast ranges of mountains, the Altay, the Belur Tag, and the Himmaleh.

10. The Altain chain extends about 5,000 miles in length, in a northeast direction, from the sea of Aral to the sea of Okhotsk.

11. The Himmaleh mountains are between Thibet and Hindoostan, and are called the highest on the globe.

12. The Belur Tag is between Chinese and Independent Tartary, and connects the Altain with the Himmaleh chain.

13. The mountains of Caucasus extend across from the Black sea to the Caspian.

14. The Taurus chain runs from east to west, through the more northern part of Turkey.

15. The largest rivers in Asia compare in size with the second class of American rivers, being about 2,000 miles long.

16. They are the Oby, Yenisei, and Lena, running to the north, and the Amoor, Kiang Ku, and Hoangho, running to the east.

17. Asia embraces almost every variety of climate, soil, and natural production.

18. The most important articles of culture, are wheat, barley, millet, maize, rice, cotton, sugar, and coffee.

19. Rice is the chief support of many millions in China and Southern Asia.

20. The warm regions abound in the most delicious fruits, and the most fragrant aromatic spices.

21. There are palm trees of various kinds, some reaching to the height of two hundred feet.

22. The finest gold and the richest diamonds, pearls, and corals, are found in this quarter of the globe.

23. Here also is seen the largest quadruped in the animal kingdom, the white elephant of Chin India.

QUESTIONS.

1, 2. How large is Asia, comparatively? 4. Between what degrees of latitude and longitude is it?

5. For what is Asia distinguished? 8. What parts of Asia are the most elevated? 9. What are the principal mountains?

10. Where is the Altain chain? 11. The Himmaleh? 12. The Belur Tag? 13. The Caucasus? 14. The Taurus? 15, 16. What is said of the largest rivers? 17. What of the climate, soil, &c.? 18. Of the chief articles of culture? 20. Of the fruits and spices? 21. Of the palm trees? 22. Of minerals and precious stones? 23. What animal is specified?

LESSON CXIX.

Races—Degrees of Civilization—Arts—Manufactures—Learning—Government—Religion.

1. The nations of Western Asia resemble the European race, in form, complexion, and features.

2. The nations of Eastern Asia belong to the Mongul or Asiatic race.

3. The Asiatic nations, in general, are reckoned, partly among the barbarous, and partly among the half-civilized tribes of men.

4. The people of Tartary, and most of the inhabitants of Siberia, and Arabia, are of the barbarous or wandering tribes, who are accustomed to a pastoral life.

5. The half-civilized nations are those of Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, Hindoostan, Birmah, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan.

6. In learning and true politeness, the Asiatics are far inferior to Europeans.

7. Woman is here degraded and enslaved, and many customs are found rude and barbarous.

8. The art of agriculture in Asia is generally in a low state. Large tracts of naturally fertile land lie waste, and multitudes perish by famine.

9. In arts and manufactures, the Asiatics labor under great disadvantages, but in some kinds of workmanship they are very skilful.

10. In navigation and commerce they know and practise but little.

11. The Asiatic governments, for the most part, are monarchical, and very despotic.

12. Paganism and Mohammedanism are the forms of religion most prevalent.

13. The religion of Mohammed is most common in Western Asia, particularly in Turkey, Persia, and Arabia.

14. The nations most idolatrous are the central, the eastern, and the southern.

15. Many Mohammedans, and some Jews, and Catholics, are scattered among the people of Asia at large.

16. But it is not in the power of any corrupt religion to enlighten, purify, and save a wicked world.

17. Nothing short of the pure religion of the gospel can spread the light of truth, holiness, and peace, among the benighted and miserable millions in pagan lands.

18. This is the benevolent object of all the evangelical missions, which are established in various parts of Asia, and of the heathen world.

19. The cities of Asia are numerous, populous and ancient, but they are usually inelegant, and of mean appearance, compared with those of Europe.

20. The most elegant cities are in Western Asia.

QUESTIONS.

1. What Asiatic nations resemble the European race? 2. Which are of the Mongul race? 4. Which are the barbarous tribes? 5. Which are the half-civilized nations in Asia? 9. What is said of arts and manufactures among the Asiatics? 10. What of navigation? 11. What of the Asiatic governments? 12. What forms of religion are most prevalent in Asia? 13. In what parts does Mohammedanism most prevail? 14. What nations are most idolatrous? 17. Can any religion but that of the gospel enlighten and save the world? 19. What is said of the cities of Asia? What are the situation and size of some of the largest?—*See the tables.*

LESSON C.

CAUCASIAN COUNTRIES.

Extent, 116,000 square miles—Population, 1,675,000.

1. This name is given to all the regions on and about the mountains of Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian seas.

2. The summits of these mountains are covered with perpetual snow.

3. The declivities and valleys, especially on the south, are very fertile, exhibiting noble forests, rich orchards, vineyards, and pastures.

4. This country is divided into six provinces, and inhabited by several tribes, of various origin, language, and character.

5. Many of them, and especially the Circassians and Georgians, are celebrated for their personal strength, symmetry, and beauty.

6. And multitudes of handsome young females are sold by their parents to grace the harems of rich Turks and Persians.

7. The people of these countries are more or less dependent on Russia.

8. They are partly Mohammedans, and partly professed Christians.

9. Teflis, the capital of Georgia, is the principal city.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where are the Caucasian countries? 2. What is said of the summits of the mountains? 3. Of the declivities and valleys? 4. How is the country divided? 5. For what are the people celebrated? 9. What is the chief city?

LESSON CI.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

Extent, 450,000 square miles—Population, 10,000,000.

1. Turkey in Asia has four general divisions, Anatolia, Syria, Armenia, and Mesopotamia.

2. It comprehends 17 pachalics, or provinces, each under the superintendence of a pacha, appointed by the grand sultan at Constantinople.

3. Anatolia, or Asia Minor, is situated on the northwest, between the Mediterranean and Black seas.

4. Syria includes Palestine, and lies along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

5. Armenia is on the northeast, and Mesopotamia on the east and southeast.

6. Palestine, or the Holy Land, is the southern part of Syria, lying on both sides of the river Jordan.

7. The southern division of Palestine was Judea, including Jerusalem, the Holy City. The middle division was Samaria, and the northern Galilee.

8. A great part of Asiatic Turkey is mountainous, being traversed by the mountains Taurus and Lebanon.

9. The climate is healthy, and the soil naturally good.

10. An immense population was anciently supported here, but now, much of the country is a mere wilderness, through the indolence and tyranny of the Turks.

11. The principal manufactures are Turkey carpets, morocco leather, crapes, muslins, and sword-blades.

12. The Armenians are distinguished as merchants, and their enterprise extends to most of the great cities of Asia.

13. The Curds and Turcomans are barbarous and lawless hordes of robbers, lurking among the mountains of Armenia and Persia.

14. The Druses are a restless and fierce people, in the mountainous regions of Palestine.

15. Some of the largest cities in Asiatic Turkey are Aleppo, Damascus, Smyrna, Bagdad, Erzerum, Diarbekir, Bassora, and Jerusalem.

16. Aleppo is the capital of Syria, and handsomely built.

17. Damascus is in the midst of a beautiful plain, 136 miles north of Jerusalem.

18. Antioch is not far from the sea, 50 miles west of Aleppo.

19. Bagdad is on the Tigris, about 50 miles north of the ruins of Babylon.

20. Jerusalem, once the Holy City, is situated in the south part of Palestine, nearly in the latitude of 32°, and about 40 miles east from the Mediterranean sea.

21. Tyre and Sidon are on the sea, west of Damascus.

22. Turkey in Asia is now partly subject to the sovereign of Egypt.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Asiatic Turkey? Its rivers? Describe them. 1. What are its four general divisions? How many pachalics? 3. What is the situation of Anatolia? 4. Of Syria? 5. Of Armenia? 6. Of Palestine. 7. How was Palestine divided? 8. What mountains? 9. Climate and soil? 11. What manufactures? 15. What cities? 16. Where is Aleppo? 17. Damascus? 18. Antioch? 19. Bagdad? 20. Jerusalem? 21. Tyre and Sidon?

LESSON CII.

ARABIA.

Extent, 1,000,000 square miles—Population, 12,000,000.

1. The territory of Arabia is large, in comparison with its population.

2. It is divided into five provinces.

3. The southern and southeastern coasts are fertile, abound-

ing in coffee, myrrh, frankincense, aloes, manna, indigo, and nutmegs.

4. The interior, and the northern section, consist of deserts of moving sand, with little vegetation.

5. It is very cold on the mountains, and hot in the plains.

6. In some parts the rains are abundant, but more generally rain is very rare; good fountains are seldom found, but the earth is moistened with dew.

7. Coffee is a native of Arabia, and it grows here upon trees.

8. Agriculture and manufactures are but little attended to.

9. Trade is carried on chiefly by means of caravans across the desert.

10. In these caravans the camel is of essential service. He is a very extraordinary and useful animal, and can travel through the burning sands seven or eight days without drinking, and under a load of 800 pounds weight.

11. The Arabian horses are universally celebrated.

12. The Arabs are considered the descendants of Ishmael, the son of the patriarch Abraham.

13. The wild Arabs of the desert are called Bedouins. They lodge in moveable tents, and are supported by plunder and the milk of their camels.

14. Arabia is the native country of Mohammed, the false prophet.

15. He was born at Mecca, about the year 570, and began to promulgate his new religion at the age of 40 years.

16. His pretended revelations were collected in a book, called the Koran, and his followers, the Saracens, by force of arms, soon founded an empire, extending over the fairest portions of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

17. Mecca, the capital, is about a day's journey from the Red sea, in the midst of a mountainous and barren region.

18. Medina is about 176 miles north of Mecca, and is famous for the Hegira, or the prophet's flight hither from his enemies, on a certain occasion, and this has been noted as the place of his tomb.

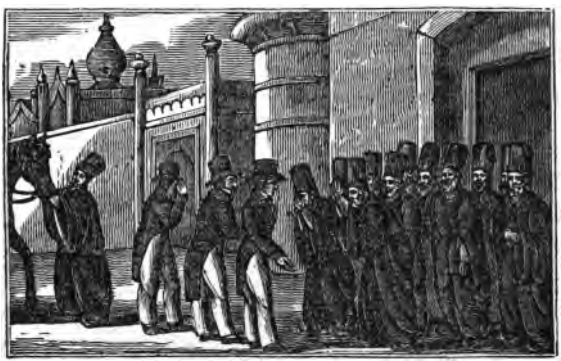
19. The other principal cities are Sana, Mocha, Aden, and Maskat.

20. Arabia, to a great extent, is governed by numerous petty chiefs, called imams, or sheiks.

QUESTIONS.

How is Arabia bounded?

1. What is said of its territory? 2. How divided? 3. What is said of the coasts? 4. Of the interior? 5, 6. Of the climate? 9. How is trade carried on here? 10. What is said of the camel? 11. Of the Arabian horses? 13. What of the Arabs? 13. What of the wild Arabs? 14, 15. What celebrated man was a native of Arabia, and at what time and in what city was he born? 17. Where is Mecca? 18. Medina? 19. What other cities?



NESTORIANS WELCOMING THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

LESSON CIII.

PERSIA.

Extent, 400,000 square miles—Population, 7,000,000.

1. Persia has many high mountains, especially on the north and west, but contains but few rivers.

2. A great proportion of the surface is occupied by rugged cliffs, barren sands, marshes, and salt deserts, and lakes of salt.

3. Fresh water is scarce. The waters generally have a saline quality, which tends to make a great part of the soil unfruitful.

4. There are, however, rich plains and valleys, abounding in wheat, rice, barley, wine, and oil, dates, oranges, with other delicious fruits, and a variety of the most flagrant flowers.

5. The heat is often extreme in the lowlands, but the weather becomes cool and cold towards the mountains, or on the elevated plains.

6. The modern Persians, of both sexes, are represented as handsome, and of a fair complexion, especially towards the north.

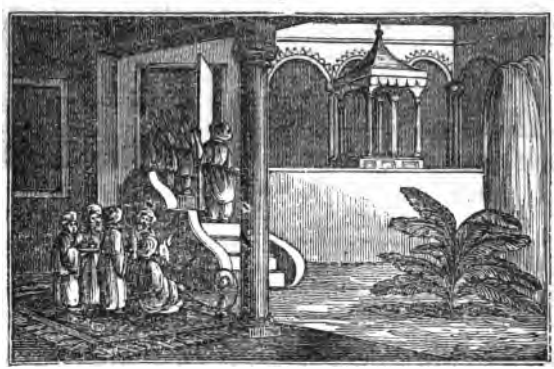
7. Like the French, they are polite and courteous, lively, vain, and gay, and fond of show, in dress and equipage.

8. In the arts and sciences, they are superior to most of the Asiatics, but far inferior to Europeans.

9. They are very skilful in the art of dyeing, and in workmanship of gold and silver.

10. They produce many fine carpets, and manufactures in leather, silk, mohair, and woollen.

11. The prevailing religion is the Mohammedan, and the government is remarkably despotic.



THE KING OF PERSIA RELEASING HIS WOMEN.

12. The cities of most note are Ispahan, Shiraz, Teheran, and Bushire.

13. Ispahan is situated in a large, delightful plain, refreshed by the waters of the Zenderoud.

14. Shiraz is 220 miles distant, in a beautiful valley, encircled by mountains.

15. Teheran, the modern capital, is 300 miles north of Ispahan.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Persia?

1. What is said of the mountains and rivers? 2. Of the surface in general? 3. Of the saltness of the waters? 4. What productions? 5. Of the climate? 6. Of

the Persians? 7. How do they resemble the French? 8. What of the arts and sciences? 10. What manufactures? 11. Religion and government? 12. Cities? 13. Where is Ispahan? 14. Shiraz? 15. Teheran?

LESSON CIV.

AFGHANISTAN.

Extent, 350,000 square miles—Population, 14,000,000.

1. Afghanistan, with Beloochistan, comprehends what has been called East Persia.

2. It resembles Persia in the great variety of surface and climate which it exhibits.

3. The climate is dry and healthy.

4. The rivers in the interior are few and small.

Certain portions of the country are fertile, and afford good pastures for cattle.

5. Horses, asses, camels, dromedaries, broad-tailed sheep, and goats, are produced in great numbers.

6. The principal trade is in horses, furs, and shawls.

7. The population is composed of Afghans, Persians, Tartars, and Hindoos.

8. The supreme power is in the khan, or chief, of the Afghans.

9. The chief cities are Cabul, the capital, Peshawer, Candahar, Balk, and Herat.

10. The vale of Cashmere is elevated and beautiful, enriched by the mountain streams, and highly celebrated in eastern poetry.

QUESTIONS.

How is Afghanistan bounded?

2. What country does it resemble? 3. What remarks are made upon the climate? 4. The rivers? 5. The animals? 6. The trade? 7. The population? 9. The cities? 10. The vale of Cashmere?

LESSON CV.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Extent, 200,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

1. Beloochistan, or Belujistan, is a mountainous, thinly populated region.

2. It contains, on the southwest, a desert 300 miles long, whose billows of sand render it almost impassable.

3. The mountains, in many instances, are covered with snow.

4. In the plains the heat is often intense, and the drought distressing.

5. The streams rushing from the mountains, are many of them lost in the sand.

6. The mass of the people is divided into two principal tribes, the Belooches and Brahoos, who are generally Mohammedans, and of a warlike character.

7. Kelat is the capital, and contains the royal palace.

QUESTIONS.

How is Beloojistan bounded? What river separates it from Hindoostan, and where does it rise and empty?

1. What general description is given of this region? 2. Of the desert? 3. Of the mountains? 4. Of the plains? 5. Of the streams? 6. Of the people? 7. The capital?

LESSON CVI.

HINDOOSTAN.

Extent, 1,000,000 square miles—Population, 120,000,000.

1. Hindoostan, or India within the Ganges, is about half as large as the whole territory of the United States, and nearly eight times as populous.

2. The principal rivers are the Ganges, the Burrampooter, and the Indus, with their branches.

3. It is bordered on the north by the Himmaleh mountains, and traversed toward the south by the two ridges of the Gauts.

4. The peninsula, or southern part of Hindoostan, is sometimes called the Deccan.

5. The west coast of the peninsula is called Malabar, and the eastern the coast of Coromandel.

6. Hindoostan, in general, has a plain surface, a tropical climate, and a most luxuriant soil.

7. The seasons are two, the wet, and the dry.

8. The rainy season is from April to October, when the monsoon blows from the south, or southwest.

9. During the rest of the year, there is but little rain, and he monsoon blows in an opposite direction.

10. Rice is the most common and essential crop.

Maize, millet, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane, are cultivated with ease.

11. The fruits are in rich varieties, and the flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance.

12. There are groves of cypresses, myrtles, tamarinds, and palm trees, and immense forests of the lofty bamboo.

13. The banian tree is so large and spreading, that it makes a little grove of itself.

14. This country is rich in gold, silver, and diamonds.

15. Here are the elephant, and the one-horned rhinoceros, and the royal tiger, and multitudes of venomous serpents and formidable insects.

The peacock is a native of Hindoostan, and there are more than 40 different kinds of parrots.

16. The population is made up of about 80 millions of native Hindoos, together with numerous inhabitants of foreign descent.

These are principally Monguls, Tartars, Afghans, Belooches, Arabs, Parsees, and Jews.

17. The Hindoos are of a blackish complexion, with regular form and features.

18. The religion of the generality is Brahminism.

19. Their three supreme idols are Brahma, Vishnoo, and Siva, and they worship inferior idols without number.

20. The people, for the most part, are sunk in ignorance, stupidity, and vice.

There are 12 millions of Mohammedans in Hindoostan, some Catholic and Syrian Christians, and a growing number of evangelical churches and missionary stations.

The English language, and Christian light, and the bene-

fits of civilization, are gradually spreading among the community, and taking place of the native languages and superstitions.

21. The inhabitants generally are dependent on the English government, either as subjects, tributaries, or allies.

22. The governor-general of British India is stationed at Calcutta, in Bengal.

There is also a president at Madras, and another at Bombay.

23. There are many other ancient and populous cities, among which are Delhi, Patna, Benares, Surat, Goa, Pondichery, and Golconda.

24. Calcutta, the metropolis, is situated on the east bank of the Hoogly, an outlet of the Ganges, and contains about half a million of people.

25. Benares, on the Ganges, is the holy city of the Hindoos; the seat and centre of Brahminical learning, superstition, and idolatry.

26. The island of Ceylon, south of Hindoostan, is under the British government. It contains a million and a half of inhabitants, chiefly worshippers of Budha, who are, however, gradually becoming enlightened by the gospel.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Hindoostan?

1. How large is it, compared with the United States? 2. What rivers, and where do they empty? 3. What mountains? 6. What is said of the surface, climate, and soil? 7. Of the seasons? 10. The crops? 11. The fruits? 12. The groves? 14. The minerals? 15. The animals? 16. Of what is the population composed? 18. What religion is most prevalent? 21. What of the government? 22. Where does the governor-general reside? 23. What cities? 24. Where is Calcutta? 25. Benares? 26. What is said of Ceylon?

LESSON CVII.

FARTHER INDIA, OR CHIN INDIA.

Extent, 850,000 square miles—Population, 30,000,000.

1. This part of India lies between the Bay of Bengal and the China sea, and extends from Thibet and China, on the north, to the Straits of Malacca, on the south.

2. The western side is occupied by the Birman empire, which is bounded north by Assam, and south by Malacca.

3. In the central part is Siam, and on the eastern side is the empire of Annam, which is composed of Tonkin, Cochin China, Camboja, and Laos.

4. The Birman is the most powerful empire in Farther India.

It embraces seven provinces, and a population of about 12 millions, who are chiefly worshippers of Budha or Gaudama.

5. The Irawaddy is the great river of Birmah, and Ummerapoora is the capital.

6. The peninsula of Malacca is connected with Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw.

7. The inhabitants are called Malays, who are a lawless and ferocious race; but their language is remarkably soft and melodious.

8. Siam is a kingdom north of Malacca, and next east of Birmah.

9. It consists chiefly of a pleasant and very fruitful valley, watered by the large river Meinam.

White elephants are held here in peculiar veneration.

The capital of Siam is Bankok, a very populous city.

10. Laos is north of Siam, and abounds in gold, ivory, rubies, and pearls.

The people are dependant and inoffensive, fond of hunting, and lovers of music and dancing.

11. The eastern section of Farther India is occupied by the new empire of Annam, which is one thousand miles in length, and is computed to contain 10 millions of inhabitants.

12. Cochin China is the seat of this empire, and Camboja, Tonkin, and Laos are chiefly dependent upon its government. Hue is the capital city.

13. Camboja is a fertile and well cultivated country, and is watered by the river Camboja, which rises in Thibet, and is very long and broad.

14. Saigon is the principal port and place of trade.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the situation of Chin India? 2. What large empire is on the western side? 3. What empire is on the eastern side? 4. How is the Birman empire described? 5. By what river is it watered? 6. What is said of Malacca? 7. Of the

inhabitants? 8. Where is Siam? 9. What is its capital and chief river? 10. Where is Laos, and how described? 12. What is said of Cochin China or the empire of Annam? 13. Of Camboja?

PAGAN IDOLATRY.

LESSON CVIII.

CHINA.

Extent, 1,300,000 square miles—Population, 300,000,000.

1. China is a very extensive and populous country.

2. It is spoken of by the Chinese as the "centre of the world," the "Celestial Empire."

3. They regard other countries as the mere outskirts or suburbs of the creation, and other nations as poor, ignorant "barbarians."

4. The climate and soil are various, but in general favorable to vegetation.

5. Rice is the most common article of culture, and the chief support of the people; but wheat and other grains are raised in some parts.

6. The tea plant and mulberry tree are very extensively cultivated. The camphor, varnish, and tallow tree, are found in the forests.

7. Agriculture is in a very flourishing state, being honored by the example of the emperor and his great men, who, at an

annual festival, put their hands to the plough, and scatter gifts among the peasantry.

8. In the manufacture of silks, satins, and cottons, porcelain, and ornamental articles, the Chinese excel.

9. Their artificial curiosities, and the monuments of their national industry, are astonishing.

10. There are numerous canals, connecting the rivers, and facilitating the circulation of boats and barges, through all the provinces.

The imperial canal, between Pekin and the river Kiangku, is 500 miles in length.

11. The great Chinese wall, on the north, has been standing 2000 years, being twenty-five feet high, and extending 1500 miles, over deep valleys, high mountains, and wide rivers.

12. The Chinese boast of their learning, and they have many books on a variety of subjects. But compared with Europeans, they are very deficient in true learning and science.

13. Their learned men are called mandarins. They are of various ranks, and are placed in the several offices of government.

14. The emperor sets himself up as a kind of God, assuming blasphemous titles, and requiring worship to be paid to his person, and offerings to be made to his image and his throne.

15. He styles himself, "Holy son of Heaven, Sole Ruler of the Earth, Great Father of his people."

16. The Chinese are gross idolaters, the worshippers of Fo, or Budha, and are accustomed to pay a kind of religious homage to the manes of their ancestors and departed friends.

17. The cities of China are numerous and large. Some of the principal are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.

18. Pekin is situated on a fertile and beautiful plain, about 40 miles from the great wall.

19. It is the metropolis of the empire, the residence of the emperor, and is placed in the first rank of populous cities.

20. Canton is a thousand miles south of Pekin, and the greatest port in China.

21. The peninsula of Corea and the islands Hainan, Formosa, and Loochoo, are dependent on the Chinese government.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of China? The principal rivers? Their course and termination?

2. How is China spoken of by the Chinese? 3. How do they regard other countries? 4. What is said of the climate and soil? 5. Of the productions? 6. Of the plants and trees? 7. Of agriculture? 8. Of manufactures? 9. Of artificial curiosities? 11. What of the great wall? 12. Of the learning of the Chinese? 14. What is said of the emperor? 16. Of the prevailing religion? 17. What cities, and where situated? 21. What peninsula and islands are dependent on China?

LESSON CIX.

CHINESE TARTARY.

Extent, 2,000,000 square miles—Population, 6,000,000.

1. Chinese Tartary is a vast territory, thinly inhabited.

2. It constitutes a principal part of the elevated central region of Asia, consisting chiefly of cold, unproductive tablelands, and including the immense desert of Cobi, or Shamo.

3. The eastern section is called Mantchooria; the middle section, Mongolia; the western part is divided into Soongaria and Little Bucharia.

4. The Monguls, or Mogul Tartars, are a barbarous people, living a wandering, pastoral life.

5. The Mantchoos are more civilized, many of them residing in towns and villages, and imitating the Chinese in dress, manners, and religion.

6. The Kalmuks, on the west, are roving tribes, supported by hunting and the care of cattle.

7. The inhabitants of Chinese Tartary are subject to China.

QUESTIONS.

How is Chinese Tartary bounded? What mountains north and west? What large river on the east?

2. What does Chinese Tartary constitute? 3. What are the eastern, middle, and western sections called? 4. What is said of the Monguls? 5. Of the Mantchoos? 6. Of the Kalmuks? 7. Of the government?

LESSON CX.

THIBET.

Extent, 400,000 square miles—Population, 12,000,000.

1. Thibet is a part of the Chinese empire.

2. It is bounded on the north, by the great desert of Cobi; on the east, by China; on the south, by the Himmaleh mountains; and on the west, by Little Thibet.

3. It is the highest territory in Asia, and contains the sources of several large rivers, flowing to the east and to the south.

4. The atmosphere is extremely dry and parching, except in the rainy season. For several months, in the winter, it is intensely cold.

5. Grain ripens with difficulty.

6. The grass is short and dry, but very nutritious, and large herds of cattle find pasture.

7. The goat of Thibet produces the wool of which the fine, rich shawls of Cashmere are manufactured.

8. The Thibet ox, or the yak of Tartary, is covered with a long, thick, and soft hair, which is a favorite article with the merchants of Asia.

9. The Thibetians are a mild race of Tartars, and worshippers of the Grand Lama, who resides here and holds his throne.

10. The capital city is Lassa, which is the residence of the viceroy, from China.

11. At Patoli, on a mountain near the banks of the Burrampooter, stands the Grand Lama's palace, decorated with pyramids of gold, and filled with splendid images and idols.

QUESTIONS.

2. What are the boundaries of Thibet? 3. What is said of its elevation? 4. Of its atmosphere? 5, 6. Of its productions? 7. Of the Thibet goat? 8. Of the Thibet ox? 9. Of the Thibetians? 10. The capital?

LESSON CXI.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Extent, 260,000 square miles—Population, 45,000,000.

1. The empire of Japan consists of the three islands, Niphon, Kiusiu, and Sikoke, with numerous smaller isles adjacent.

2. The general surface of the islands is broken and mountainous.

There are lofty summits covered with perpetual snow, and intervening fertile valleys.

3. Volcanoes are numerous, and earthquakes have been frequent and desolating.

4. The soil and productions are similar to those of China, and agriculture is equally patronised.

5. The varnish tree is peculiarly abundant here, and of the juice the people make a celebrated varnish to polish their plates and dishes, and their household furniture generally.

Instead of wool, cotton and silk are used; for it is contrary to the laws of the empire to raise goats and sheep.

6. Quadrupeds, in general, are very scarce in Japan.

But dogs are great favorites with the emperor, and multitudes of them are kept at the public expense.

7. The inhabitants resemble the Chinese in their persons, dress, and religion, and in their attention to learning.

They are obstinately prejudiced against Christianity, because their ideas of it have been chiefly taken from the abominations of popery.

8. The government is absolute and despotic.

9. Jeddo, the capital, is said to be 20 miles in circumference, and equal, or superior, to London in population.

10. Meaco is also a great city, the residence of the spiritual sovereign, and the seat of learning, and of idolatrous superstition.

QUESTIONS.

1. Of what does Japan consist? 2. What is said of the surface? 4. Of the soil and productions? 5. Of the varnish tree? 6. The quadrupeds? 7. The inhabitants? 8. The government? 9. The capital? 10. Meaco?

LESSON CXII.

SIBERIA, OR ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Extent, 5,000,000 square miles—Population, 5,000,000.

1. This immense territory is generally level, and is traversed by several large rivers, flowing to the northern ocean.

2. It embraces vast plains, or steppes, extensive deserts, impenetrable marshes, and many salt lakes.

3. The climate is cold and inhospitable, the more northern tracts are entirely incapable of cultivation.

4. The inhabitants are of various tribes, tributary to the Russian government.

5. In the frozen regions of the north are Samoiedes, resembling the Laplanders.

6. The more southern parts are inhabited by tribes of Tartars, of different names; Kalmuks, Monguls, Tongusians, and Manchews.

7. The inhabitants of Kamschatka are called Kamschadales, and are similar to the Samoiedes.

8. They live upon fish, in cabins half under ground, and are occasionally drawn about in sledges, by dogs.

9. The natives of Siberia, in general, are grossly idolatrous. They are principally worshippers of Budha, or the Grand Lama.

10. The city of Tobolsk is the capital of western Siberia, and Izkutsk of the eastern.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Siberia? What are the chief rivers, and where do they empty?
2. What does Siberia embrace? 3. What of the climate? 4. Of the inhabitants? 5. What tribes are at the north? 6. What at the south? 10. What cities?

LESSON CXIII.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Extent, 700,000 square miles—Population, 5,000,000.

1. Independent Tartary is a large but thinly settled country, lying chiefly between the Caspian sea and the Belur Tag mountains.

2. It is inhabited by various tribes of Mohammedan Tartars.

3. They are generally in the barbarous state, and of a roving, predatory character.

4. The Kirghises occupy the northern parts.

5. The Usbecks are the ruling people, in the more southern portions.

6. Many of the Tartars have large possessions in horses, sheep, goats, and camels.

7. They are accustomed to independence, and not to paying tribute.

8. This was the native country of Tamerlane, the great conqueror of Asia in the fourteenth century.

9. The seat of his vast empire was Samarcand, which he enriched with the spoils of India, and of the eastern world.

10. Bukharia is a large and populous city, famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning.

QUESTIONS.

How is Independent Tartary bounded? What rivers? What inland seas? 2. By whom is it inhabited? 4. What tribe in the northern parts? 5. What tribe in the southern? 6. What possessions have they? 8. What great conqueror was born here? 9. What city was his principal seat? 10. What other city is mentioned?

REVIEW OF ASIA.

QUESTIONS.—(SEE THE MAP.)

How far north does Asia extend? To what latitude on the south? To what longitude on the east, and on the west? In what direction is its greatest length? What ocean and islands north of Asia? What large seas and islands on the east? What gulfs and islands on the south? Which are the six western or Mohammedan countries of Asia, lying west of the Indus or the Belur Tag mountains? Which are the central or mountainous countries? Which are the eastern and southern, or more idolatrous countries?

What tropic passes through the middle of Hindoostan? What regions would you pass in going east, from Jerusalem to Nankin? What Asiatic tribes resemble the Greenlanders? What country is the seat of Brahminism? In what land was the rise of Mohammedanism? Where is the seat of the worship of the Grand Lama? What peninsula constitutes the principal seat of Budhism?

ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

AFRICA.

Extent, 12,000,000 square miles—Population, 100,000,000.

QUESTIONS.

In what direction is Africa from America? From Europe? From Asia? By what waters is it bounded on the north, northeast, east, south, and west?

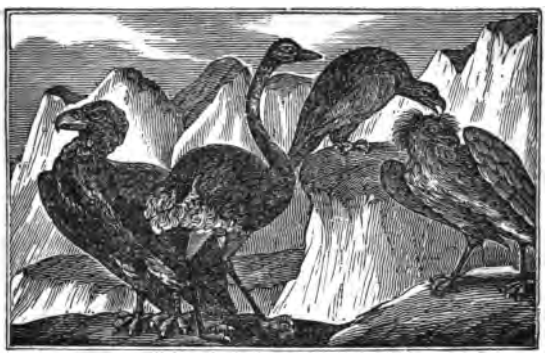
Which is the most southern cape or point of Africa? Which the most eastern? The most western? On which side of the equator does the greater part of Africa lie? In what zone?

Is Africa an island or peninsula? What isthmus connects it with Asia? What strait divides Africa from Spain? What strait between Africa and Arabia? What large island on the southeast coast of Africa? By what channel are they separated? What other islands off that coast? What three islands southwest of the African coast?

What islands in the gulf of Guinea? What clusters of islands on the western and northwestern coast? What large rivers in Africa? What number of square miles and people does Africa contain?

What six countries, in North Africa, border on the Mediterranean? What three on the eastern coast, bordering on the Red sea? What are the countries bordering on the Indian ocean, between the straits of Babelmandel and the tropic of capricorn? What are those in South Africa, or south of the tropic? What countries are on the west coast, from the tropic of capricorn to cape Verd? What are the divisions of central Africa, between Senegambia and Abyssinia? What vast desert extending from the Atlantic ocean to Egypt and Nubia?

What are the boundaries of the five states of Barbary, viz.: of Morocco? Of Algiers? Of Tunis? Of Tripoli? Of Barca? Will you bound Egypt? Nubia? Abyssinia? Adel, or Magadoxa? Zanguebar? Mozambique? Cape Colony? Lower Guinea? What are the boundaries of Upper Guinea? Of Senegambia? Of Soudan, or Nigritia? Of Darfur? Of Sahara the desert? What are some of the capital cities in Africa?



BIRDS OF AFRICA.

LESSON CXIV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.

Extent—Mountains—Rivers—Deserts—Vegetables—Animals—Birds.

1. Africa, in extent of territory, is the second grand division of the globe.

2. It extends from about 35° south latitude, to 37° north latitude, and from 18° west, to 51° east longitude.

3. It is about 4,500 miles in length, and 4,000 in its greatest breadth.

4. Africa is distinguished for the general heat of its climate; for the immensity of its sandy deserts, and for the wonderful variety and growth which it exhibits in the animal and vegetable kingdom.

5. The three principal ranges of African mountains are the Atlas, the Jibbel Kumri, and the mountains of Kong.

6. The Atlas extends from west to east, half across the northern part of the continent.

7. The Jibbel Kumri, or mountains of the moon, are in Central Africa, south of Abyssinia and Darfur.

8. The mountains of Kong are in the western part of Central Africa.

9. The principal rivers are the Nile, Niger, Tehadda, Senegal, Gambia, and Congo or Zaire.

10. The Nile rises in the mountains of the Moon, and empties into the Mediterranean.

11. The great river Niger or Quorra rises in the mountains of Kong, and running easterly, and then southerly, empties into the gulf of Guinea.

Africa, for the most part, is within or near the torrid zone. It is more exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, than any other so large portion of the world.

12. About one third of Africa consists of moveable sands, or of a soil so hardened by the heat as to be barren and useless.

13. Where the surface is well watered, vegetation is luxuriant and vigorous in the highest degree.

14. The trees of the wood rise to a majestic height, and are dressed in all the pride of nature.

The plants, fruits, and flowers, are in rich variety and wonderful profusion.

15. The most important vegetables cultivated, are rice, Indian corn, yams, millet, dates, tef, and a species of grain called holcus.

16. There are three times as many species of quadrupeds here, as in all America.

17. A great proportion of the animals are wild beasts of prey, such as the lion, leopard, panther, wolf, and hyena.

The wild elephant and the rhinoceros stalk majestically through the woods and fens; and the rivers and marshes are infested with the river horse and crocodile.

18. Many monstrous and venomous serpents are ready to annoy the traveller on his way; and hosts of vexatious insects often prevent his repose at night.

Green fields and rich harvests are, at times, desolated far and wide by bands of hungry locusts.

On the borders of the desert may be seen the antelope, zebra, cameleopard, and other curious and beautiful animals.

19. The varieties of birds are equally striking.

The ostrich is peculiar to Africa. There also is the crown bird, of singular beauty; with the pelican, peacock, pheasant, and parrots of different species.

QUESTIONS.

2. What are the latitude and longitude of Africa? 3. Its length and breadth? 4. For what is Africa distinguished? 5. What mountains? 6. Where are the Atlas mountains? 7. The Jebbel Kumri? 8. The mountains of Kong? 9. What rivers? 10. What is said of the Nile? 11. Of the Niger? 12. Of the surface? 13. Of vegetation? 14. Of the trees? 15. The vegetables? 16. The quadrupeds? 17. The wild beasts? 18. Of the serpents and insects? 19. The birds?

LESSON CXV.

Inhabitants—Government—Religion—Cities.

1. The negroes, or aboriginal Africans, are found chiefly south of the great desert Sahara.

2. The Arabs are descendants of the Saracens, and are scattered over the deserts and mountains of Northern Africa.

3. The Moors are of Arabic or Turkish descent, residing in all the cities of the north.

4. The Berbers are the native tribes in the states of Barbary.

5. The Foulahs are widely diffused in Western Africa.

6. The Fellatahs are an ambitious race, spreading in Central Africa.

7. The Hottentots and Caffres are located in the southern part of the continent.

8. Africa is divided into numerous petty states or kingdoms, each governed by its own chief.

9. The people of the northern half of Africa, are generally Mohammedans.

10. The negro nations, for the most part, are devoted to Fetichism, which is a system of gross and disgusting idolatry, and is often connected with human sacrifices.

11. The African cities are comparatively few, and devoid of magnificence.

12. The cities of Northern Africa are compactly built, and populous, with narrow, filthy streets, and flat-roofed houses, without front windows, making a clumsy and gloomy appear-

QUESTIONS.

1. What is said of the negro inhabitants? 2. Of the Arabs? 3. Of the Moors? 4. Of the Berbers? 5. Of the Foulahs? 6. Of the Fellatahs? 7. Of the Hottentots and Caffres?

8. How is Africa divided as to government? 9. What is the religion in Northern Africa? 10. What religion prevails among the negro nations? 11. What is said of African cities? 12. Of the cities of the north?

LESSON CXVI.

BARBARY STATES.

1. The Barbary states are Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

2. They are intersected from west to east by the Atlas range of mountains, which gives name to the Atlantic ocean.

3. Between these mountains and the Mediterranean shores, there is a tract of country well watered and fertilized, abounding in the products and fruits of Southern Europe, such as wheat, barley, rice, vines, olives, almonds, figs, pomegranates, and oranges.

4. That portion of Barbary lying between the mountains and the great desert, is comparatively dry, sandy, and barren, but it is fruitful in dates.

5. The climate of Barbary is spring-like, temperate, and delightful.

Leprosy is common here, and the ravages of the plague have at times been dreadful.

6. The inhabitants are Moors, Bedouin Arabs, and Berbers.

There are also many Jews, who are the principal traders and merchants, but the domineering Moors treat them like brutes.

7. The Barbary caravans carry European goods to Central Africa, and exchange them for slaves, gold, ivory, and gums.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where are the Barbary states, and what are their names? 2. By what mountains are they intersected?

3. What is said of the country between the mountains and the Mediterranean? 4. What of the region between the mountains and the desert? 5. What of the climate? 6. Of the inhabitants?

LESSON CXVII.

EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

Extent, 300,000 square miles—Population, 6,000,000.

1. The empire of Morocco comprises the former kingdom of Morocco, with Fez and Tafilet.
2. The most fertile and populous part of it, is the extensive plain west and northwest of Mount Atlas.
3. The government is a perfect example of despotism.
4. The power of the sultan is absolute over the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He inculcates upon them the doctrine, that those who die by his hand, or in obeying his orders, ascend immediately to paradise.
5. Morocco is the capital. Mogadore is the principal port.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Morocco? What strait between it and Spain? 2. Which is the fertile and populous part of Morocco? 3. What of the government? 5. What cities?

LESSON CXVIII.

ALGIERS.

Extent, 90,000 square miles—Population, 2,500,000.

1. Algiers is a fertile region, with a salubrious climate, but is not thickly settled.
2. It is watered by the river Sheblif, 300 miles long.
3. The mountains, to a great extent, are covered with forests and vineyards.
4. The summit of Mount Jurjura is covered with snow.
5. Coral, wool, beeswax, ostrich feathers, camel's hair, goat and sheep skins, are the principal exports.
6. The Algerines have been infamous for piracy.
7. In 1830, the city of Algiers was taken by the French.

QUESTIONS.

How is Algiers bounded?
1. What description is given of it? 2. What of the principal river? 3. Of the mountains in general? 4. Of Mount Jurjura? 5. Of the exports? 6. Of the Algerines?

LESSON CXIX.

TUNIS.

Extent, 70,000 square miles—Population, 2,000,000.

1. Tunis is distinguished among the Barbary states for its natural beauty and fertility, for the civilization of the people, for the comparative mildness of its government, and for its general prosperity and power.

2. Its capital, Tunis, is beautifully situated, on a large bay, about 10 miles southwest from the site of ancient Carthage.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Tunis? What islands in the Mediterranean north and northeast of it?
1. For what is Tunis distinguished? 2. What and where is the capital?

LESSON CXX.

TRIPOLI.

Extent, 100,000 square miles—Population, 1,500,000.

1. Tripoli is an extensive country, not very fertile nor populous.

2. The most fruitful soil is near the coast. It abounds in dates, which are much used for food.

3. The government is in the hands of a pacha or bashaw, and is very despotic.

4. Tripoli, the capital, is 300 miles southeast of Tunis.

It contains a superb triumphal arch of marble, a striking monument of antiquity. The houses, in general, are of one story, with flat roofs.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Tripoli?
2, 3. What is said of the soil? The government? 4. The capital?

LESSON CXXI.

BARCA.

1. Barca is chiefly a desert, extending between Tripoli and Egypt, and was anciently called Lybia.

2. A great proportion of the inhabitants are wandering Arabs.

It is under the government of Tripoli.

FEZZAN.

Extent, 60,000 square miles—Population, 75,000.

3. Fezzan is a large oasis, or fertile region, in the midst of the desert.

4. It is important as the grand depot for the trade carried on between Northern aad Central Africa.

5. Its population, in a great measure, consists of merchants from Egypt, Tripoli, and other parts of the continent.

6. Mourzouk, the capital, is a famous rendezvous for caravans, and is often thronged with slaves, brought as articles of trade from the interior

QUESTIONS.

1. What and where is Barca? 3. What and where is Fezzan? 4. For what is it important? 5. What is said of its population? 6. Of the capital?

LESSON CXXII.

EGYPT.

Extent, 200,000 square miles—Population, 4,000,000.

1. Egypt is remarkable for its pyramids, temples, and obelisks, and other memorials of its antiquity and former greatness.

2. It is usually divided into Lower, Middle, and Upper Egypt, and embraces twelve provinces, and two thousand five hundred cities and villages.

3. Lower Egypt is toward the mouth of the Nile.

4. Upper Egypt extends up the river, toward Nubia.

Not more than one-fifth part of Egypt is cultivated and inhabited.

5. The habitable part is the long valley, fifteen or twenty miles wide, which is bordered by mountains, and watered by the Nile.

6. The climate, in the winter months, is spring-like and salubrious.

In the summer it is hot and oppressive.

7. Fair weather is almost perpetual the year round.

8. Rain rarely falls, but the dews are copious.

9. Vegetation, in well watered places, is most luxuriant.

10. Rice and maize are abundant in Lower Egypt; wheat and barley flourish in the Upper country.

In the marshes near the river, is found the papyrus, the famous paper plant.

11. And there are groves of palm, sycamore, tamarind, and cassia.

12. Roses are in rich profusion, and rose-water is made and sold in large quantities.

13. There are many horses, asses, camels, buffaloes, horned cattle, and broad-tailed sheep.

14. Poultry are in peculiar abundance, for the people have the art of hatching chickens in ovens, on a large scale.

15. The population is composed of Copts, Arabs, Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

16. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, and Arabic the most common language.

17. Cairo, the capital, is the most populous and commercial city of Africa. It is situated near the east bank of the Nile, and is about ten miles in circuit, having thirty gates.

Near Cairo, on the west bank of the river, a range of pyramids commences, which extends southerly for several miles.

Alexandria is on the coast, 125 miles from Cairo.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Egypt? What great river, and where does it rise and empty?

1. For what is Egypt remarkable? 2. How is it divided? 5. Where is the habitable part? 6. What is said of the climate? 7, 8. Of the weather? 9. Of vege-

tation? 10. Of the vegetable productions? 13. Of the animals? 14. Of the poultry? 15. Of the population? 16. The religion? 17. What two cities, and how situated?

LESSON CXXIII.

NUBIA.

Extent, 360,000 square miles.

1. Nubia is a large, and, for the most part, a rocky, desert region.

2. It is traversed by the river Nile, and by the Troglodytic mountains, which extend along near the shore of the Red sea.

3. The banks of the Nile here are artificially watered, and are fertile.

4. The chief products are ebony, sandal wood, bamboo, senna leaves, gum, tobacco, rice, and tef, a kind of millet.

5. Nubia contains treasures in gold mines, and gold dust.

6. A great trade is carried on here, to Egypt and Arabia, in slaves, dates, gums, ivory, and ostrich feathers.

7. The Nubians are very black, but their features resemble those of the Europeans and Arabs.

8. This country embraces several independent kingdoms. The principal of these are Dongola, on the north, and Sennaar, on the south.

9. Sennaar was the central region of ancient Ethiopia. Its inhabitants are principally Mohammedan negroes, governed by an independent chief.

QUESTIONS.

How is Nubia bounded?

1. What kind of a country is it? 2. What river and mountains? 4. The chief products? 6. The trade? 7. What is said of the Nubians? 8. What does Nubia embrace? 9. What of Sennaar?

LESSON CXXIV.

ABYSSINIA.

Extent, 300,000 square miles—Population, 4,000,000.

1. Abyssinia was included in ancient Ethiopia.

2. It has a surface of mountains, hills, and valleys, a fruitful soil, and healthy climate.

3. Wheat is produced on the highlands, and the country at large abounds in tef, a small kind of grain, in common use for bread.

4. Abyssinia possesses inexhaustible treasures of salt.

The salt is pure and hard, covering a large plain, about four days' journey across.

It is cut up, and distributed over the country by caravans.

5. The rulers are very despotic.

6. The people profess a nominal Christianity, but they are inured to scenes of civil war, anarchy, and bloodshed, and are barbarous and brutal in many of their customs and manners.

7. Gondar, the capital, is a place of trade in gold, ivory, and slaves, and is filled with low, thatched houses of clay, having conical roofs.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Abyssinia? Its rivers and mountains? 2. What of its surface, &c.? 3. The productions? 4. What of salt, in particular? 5. Of the rulers? 6. Of the people? 7. The capital?

LESSON CXXV.

COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COAST.

1. The fertile kingdom of Adel lies directly south of Abyssinia.

2. It abounds in frankincense and myrrh.

3. Ajan is situated between the straits of Babelmandel and the Indian ocean.

4. It produces plenty of provisions and good horses, and has considerable trade in gold, ivory, and ambergris.

5. Zanguebar is an extensive territory, embracing Magadoxa, Jubo, Melinda, Mombaca, and Quiloa.

6. The inhabitants, in general, are African negroes, with curled, woolly hair.

The city of Melinda is a handsome and flourishing place. Its merchants extend their commerce to India, Persia, and Arabia, exporting gold, copper, ivory, and drugs.

7. Mozambique and Sofala are Portuguese possessions.

8. Mozambique is a rich and luxuriant country, abounding in wild elephants, and ivory, and in gold dust, which is washed down in the streams from the mountains of Lupata.

Some learned men have supposed that Sofala was the country which anciently produced the celebrated gold of Ophir.

QUESTIONS.

1, 2. Where is Adel, and how described? 3, 4. Where is Ajan, and what does it produce? 5. What is said of Zanguebar? 6. Of the inhabitants? 7. Of Mozambique and Sofala? 8. Of Mozambique, in particular?

SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is south of the tropic of capricorn, and includes the colony of the Cape, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

LESSON CXXVI.

COLONY OF THE CAPE.

Extent, 120,000 square miles—Population, 120,000.

1. This was originally a Dutch colony, but since the year 1806, it has been in the possession of the British.

2. The country is divided into three distinct plains, or terraces, gradually rising one above another, from south to north.

3. The plain bordering on the sea, is favored with an agreeable climate and luxuriant soil, and is rich in the production of vines.

4. Farther north, grain and grass are abundant, and large herds of cattle are raised.

5. The most northern, elevated plain, is called the great Karoo, or desert.

6. The Dutch farmers, or boors, in the interior, are degraded in character, and wretched in the midst of plenty.

7. The capital is Capetown, about 30 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope.

QUESTIONS.

How is Cape Colony bounded.

1. In whose possession is it? 2. How is it divided by nature? 3. What is said of the southern plain? 4. Of the country farther north? 5. Of the most northern plain? 6. Of the Dutch boors? 7. The capital?

LESSON CXXVII.

CAFFRARIA.

1. Caffraria is situated along the coast, northeast from Cape Colony.

2. It is the proper country of the native Caffres, who are very different in person and character from the Hottentots, and from the African negroes.

3. Their complexion is dark brown, their features regular, and their persons well proportioned and manly.

4. They dress in sheep skins, reside in low, round cabins, drink water, and are nourished by the milk of their cows.

5. They are active and brave, fond of hunting the elephant and the lion, and are terrible in war with their enemies.

6. The Boshuanas are tribes resembling the Caffres, and inhabit the interior of South Africa.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Caffraria? 2. What description is given of the Caffres? 3. Their complexion, &c.? 4. Their dress and customs? 5. Their bravery? 6. What o the Boshuanas?

LESSON CXXVIII.

COUNTRY OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

1. The proper country of the Hottentots is immediately north of Cape Colony, extending northerly to Orange river and easterly to Caffraria.

2. There are three principal races of the Hottentots viz.,

the Bosjesmans, or Bushmen, the Koranas, and the Namaquas.

3. The Bushmen, or wild Hottentots, inhabit the inaccessible mountains on the northern border of the colony.

4. The Koranas and Namaquas are on the northwest, along the banks of the Orange river.

5. The Hottentots, generally, have been represented as being, in their persons and manners, among the meanest of the human race.

6. They are indolent and filthy, usually covering their bodies with a thick plaster of dirt and grease.

7. Their kraals or villages, are a collection of huts, in the shape of beehives, and covered with mats.

8. Many of the Hottentots have been wonderfully improved, in character and condition, through the efforts of Christian missionaries.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is the Hottentot country? 2. How many races of the Hottentots? 3. Where do the Bushmen inhabit? 4. Where are the Koranas and Namaquas? 5. How are the Hottentots described? 7. What of their villages?

WESTERN AFRICA.

LESSON CXXIX.

SENEGAMBIA.

1. Senegambia derives its name from the two principal rivers, Senegal and Gambia, by which it is watered.

2. The climate is intensely warm, and rather dangerous to Europeans.

3. The soil is well watered, and extremely fertile, producing sugar, rice, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the finest fruits.

4. Some of the trees of the forests are grand and majestic, without a rival.

On the banks of the Senegal grows the baobab, whose trunk, in some cases, is 75 feet round, and whose crown of branches forms a circle of 400 feet in extent.

5. On the borders of the desert are those forests of Acasia

which exude in abundance the gum senegal, an important article of commerce.

6. Wild elephants, hippopotamuses, and monstrous crocodiles, and serpents, abound in this region.

7. The inhabitants, in general, are negroes, of various tribes.

8. The Foulahs, Jaloffs, and Mandingoes, are the most numerous and powerful.

9. Zeembo is one of the largest cities in Western Africa.

10. St. Louis, near the mouth of the Senegal, is the capital of the French possessions here.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Senegambia?
1. From what is its name derived? 2. What description is given of the climate? 3. Of the soil and products? 4. Of the trees? 5. Of the gum forests? 6. Of the animals? 7. Of the inhabitants? 8. What tribes most powerful? 9, 10. What cities?

LESSON CXXX.

SIERRA LEONE.

1. Sierra Leone is a colony chiefly of blacks, subject to the government of Great Britain.

2. It was founded by the English about the year 1791, for the special purpose of providing an asylum for recaptured slaves, and promoting the abolition of slavery.

3. The soil is very rich in tropical productions.

4. A number of faithful missionaries are located here, and there are many schools established, which are in a prosperous state.

5. The capital is Freetown, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

LIBERIA.

6. Liberia is the seat of the African colony planted in 1820, by the American Colonization Society.

7. The river St. Paul washes it on the northwest.

8. The soil is naturally productive, and the climate as healthy as can be found on this coast.

9. Provision is made for the literary and religious instruction of the colonists.

10. The chief town is Morrovia, at the mouth of the St. Paul's river.

QUESTIONS.

1. What and where is Sierra Leone? 2. By whom and for what purpose was it founded? 3. What of the soil? 4. Missionaries and schools? 5. The capital? 6. What and where is Liberia? 10. What is the chief town?

LESSON CXXXI.

GUINEA.

1. The coast of Guinea extends about 900 miles eastward from Liberia.

2. It is divided into the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold, and the Slave coast.

3. The Grain or Pepper coast is chiefly included in Liberia.

4. The Ivory coast is eastward of this, and is abundant in ivory, or elephant's teeth.

It has a fruitful back country, with many populous villages.

5. The Gold coast is farther east, and is thronged with European settlers and traders.

6. The British capital in this quarter, is Cape Coast Castle.

7. The interior of this part of Guinea, is called Ashantee, and its capital, Coomassie.

It is an extensive and populous territory.

8. The Slave coast extends eastward to Benin, exhibiting a fine country, with numerous villages and luxuriant fields.

9. Back of this coast, is the powerful and horrid kingdom of Dahomy, whose sovereign is a despot, and a kind of idol god, and whose soil is shockingly polluted with human blood and crime.

10. The country of Benin extends east from the Slave coast, to the river Formosa, the western mouth of the Niger.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Guinea? 2. How is it divided? 3. What is said of the Grain coast? 4. Of the Ivory coast? 5. Of the Gold coast? 6. Of the British capital? 7. Of the interior? 8. Of the Slave coast? 9. Of the kingdom of Dahomy? 10. Of the country of Benin?

LESSON CXXXII.

LOWER GUINEA, OR THE COAST OF CONGO.

1. This region includes an extent of coast of about a thousand miles, and comprises Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

2. The principal European settlements here, belong to the Portuguese, who, with other Europeans, have visited this coast in quest of slaves.

3. Loango extends in length about 400 miles, to the river Congo or Zaire, which divides it from Congo.

4. The capital is Loango, which has been a famous mart for slaves brought from the interior.

5. Congo is a large and fertile country, washed on the north by the Zaire. Among its vegetable productions is the manioc root, which is much used for food.

There are groves of cinnamon, and palm trees, and forests of jasmine.

6. The people use mats for clothing, and for covering to their houses.

They are addicted to idolatrous superstitions, and, like Africans generally, are very fond of music and dancing.

7. The capital of Congo is St. Salvador, with a large population, including many whites.

8. Angola is a rough, mountainous country, abounding in honey, wax, and salt. Slaves, in immense numbers, have been procured here, for the French, and the Brazilian Portuguese.

9. Benguela extends south to Cape Negro.

10. The climate is very unhealthy, and the people are rude and barbarous.

They pursue the zebra and the antelope, and contend with the elephant and rhinoceros.

Serpents are so common here, that many of the people are said to make use of dresses of snake-skins.

QUESTIONS.

What are the boundaries of Lower Guinea?

1. What is said of this region? 2. Of Loango? 5. Of Congo? 6. Of the people of Congo? 7. Of the capital? 8. Of Angola? 9. Of Benguela? 10. Of its climate, inhabitants, and animals?

LESSON CXXXIII.

CIMBEBA.

1. The coast of Cimbeba extends seven or eight hundred miles, and is represented as consisting chiefly of sand hills, and destitute of trees or water.

2. A tribe of savages, called Cimbebas, range over the interior, clothed with ox hides, employing themselves in tending large herds of cattle.

QUESTIONS.

Where is Cimbeba?
1. What are its extent and description? 2. What of the inhabitants?

CENTRAL AFRICA.

SOUDAN, DARFUR, AND LOWER ETHIOPIA.

LESSON CXXXIV.

SOUDAN, OR NIGRITIA.

Extent, 1,000,000 square miles—Population, 20,000,000.

1. This country extends from Senegambia to Darfur, being about 2,000 miles long from west to east, and 500 in breadth.

2. It is extensively watered by the river Niger or Quorra, which runs an easterly and then a southerly course.

3. This river passes through the lake Dibbi, and receives the Shary or Tchadda, flowing from the large lake Tchad.

4. Soudan, in general, is highly luxuriant, producing a rank vegetation, and containing many populous kingdoms.

5. Maize, rice, millet, cotton, dates, melons, and goora nuts are found in plenty, together with the baobab and butter tree.

6. The population is composed partly of Moors, but principally of Negroes, of a mild and inoffensive character.

7. Bambara is a rich and extensive kingdom, in the vicinity of lake Dibbi, having Sego for its capital.

8. Tombuctoo and Houssa are flourishing kingdoms, farther east.

9. Bornou is a rich and populous country, in the region of lake Tchad.

10. The Fellatahs are a brave and warlike tribe, widely diffused over Nigritia. Sackatoo is the seat of their empire.

11. The city of Yaoorie, on the Niger, some distance below Sackatoo, is noted as the place where Mungo Park was killed.

QUESTIONS.

How is Soudan or Nigritia bounded?

1. What are its length and breadth? 2. By what great river is it watered? 3. What two lakes are mentioned? 4. How is Soudan in general described? 5. What is said of the productions? 6. Of the population?

LESSON CXXXV.

DARFUR—LOWER ETHIOPIA.

1. Darfur is situated between Nigritia, on the west, and Nubia and Abyssinia, on the east.

2. It is watered by the Baheel Aliad, the main branch of the Nile, and is rich in the common productions of Central Africa.

3. The sovereign is a despot, and an enterprising merchant.

4. An extensive trade is carried on with Egypt and Arabia.

5. The exports are slaves, camels, ivory, ostrich feathers, and the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

The caravan proceeding to Egypt, is often composed o 2000 camels and 1000 men.

6. The people are superstitious Mohammedans, thievish, and given to intoxication.

7. Lower Ethiopia is a name sometimes applied to that vast, unexplored region between the mountains of the Moon and South Africa.

It is about 2000 miles long, consisting chiefly, as is supposed, of elevated deserts or table-land.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the situation of Darfur? 2. What river waters it? 3. What account is given of the sovereign? 4. Of the trade? 5. The exports? 6. Of the people? 7. Where and what is Lower Ethiopia?

CARAVAN OF THE GREAT DESERT.

LESSON CXXXVI.

SAHARA, OR GREAT DESERT.

Extent, 2,500,000 square miles.

1. The name Sahara is of Arabic origin, and signifies *sea* or *ocean.*

2. It is applied, in its largest sense, to the whole of that great desert region, or ocean of sand, extending across the continent about 3000 miles, from the Atlantic to the river Nile.

3. It is divided into Eastern and Western Sahara, by a line running from Tripoli to Nigritia, through the fertile district of Fezzan.

4. This immense tract, in general, has a surface of moveable sand, driven and rolled about by the wind like the waves of the sea.

5. Here and there, a watered, verdant spot is found, called an oasis.

6. The prevailing winds which sweep across the desert, are from the east.

7. By this means, the sands in Eastern Sahara have, in a

great measure, been driven off, and accumulated in the parts toward the Atlantic.

8. The appearance of the sky and atmosphere over the desert, is often red and fiery, and the rays of the sun are oppressive and scorching.

9. Multitudes of human beings have perished here, in whirlwinds and billows of sand, or by hunger, thirst, and fatigue.

10. Hordes of wandering Arabs, and caravans of Moors and other merchants, are continually traversing these wilds.

11. European goods are conveyed from Northern Africa, and gold, ivory, and slaves from Central Africa to the north.

12. The Atlantic coast of the desert, is imminently dangerous to mariners. Multitudes have been shipwrecked upon it, and many have been taken by the wild Arabs, and hurried off into merciless captivity.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of the name Sahara? 2. To what is this name applied, in its largest sense?
3. How is the Sahara divided? 4. What is said of its surface? 5. What is an oasis? 6. What winds prevail across the desert? 8. How does the sky often appear? 9. How have many perished here? 10. By whom is the desert traversed? 12. What is said of the Atlantic coast?

REVIEW OF AFRICA.

QUESTIONS.—(SEE THE MAP.)

What are the boundaries, extent, and population of Africa? What parts of Africa have been the most explored, the maritime parts, or the interior? In what direction do the mountains of Africa generally run? What are their names? In what parts of Africa do the Arabs and Moors most abound? In which half of Africa does the Ethiopian or Negro race prevail, the southern or northern? What religion prevails on the north and east? Mohammedanism.

Does the equator divide Africa into two great parts? Which of them is the greater? Do both the tropics also intersect Africa? Is not Africa on the whole the most level of the grand divisions? Does it not contain by far the greatest variety of animals? Are its habitable regions known to be very populous, by the many millions of slaves they have produced?

Extent, 190,000 square miles—Population, 9,000,000.

LESSON CXXXVII.

WEST AFRICAN ISLANDS.

1. The Azores, or Western Islands, are about 1200 miles west of Portugal, and belong to the Portuguese.

2. They are nine in number, having a delightful climate, and a soil rich in fruits and wines.

3. The Madeiras are about 400 miles west of the coast of Morocco, and are also under the government of Portugal.

4. The Canaries, or Fortunate Islands, are a group belonging to Spain.

The most elevated, fertile, and populous of them, are Teneriffe and the Grand Canary. The peak of Teneriffe is 13,000 feet high.

5. The Cape Verd isles are 400 miles west of Cape Verd, and belong to Portugal.

The soil is poor, and the inhabitants have suffered much from famine.

6. The islands in the gulf of Guinea are four; Fernando Po, belonging to Great Britain, and Prince's island, St. Thomas, and Anabon, subject so Portugal.

7. St. Helena is 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, and 1,800 from the coast of South America.

8. It is a steep, high rock, about 25 miles round, embracing some fertile spots, and pleasant valleys.

It belongs to the British, and is famous for the imprisonment of Napoleon, commencing 1815, and for his death and burial in 1821.

QUESTIONS.

1, 2. Where are the Azores or Western Islands, and how described? 3. What of the Madeiras? 4. What of the Canaries? 5. What of the Cape Verd isles? 6. What islands in the gulf of Guinea? 7. Where is St. Helena? 8. What is said of it?

LESSON CXXXVIII.

EAST AFRICAN ISLANDS.

1. MADAGASCAR is the third island on the globe for size, being about 900 miles long, and containing 225,000 square miles, and 4,000,000 of people.

2. It is separated from Africa by the channel of Mozambique, 275 miles wide.

3. This island is intersected, from north to south, by a chain of lofty mountains.

4. It exhibits much grand and interesting scenery, and a soil rich in tropical productions. Silk is abundant, and the wool is of a fine quality.

5. The territory is divided into several kingdoms.

The inhabitants, generally, are negroes, Arabs, and Malays.

6. MAURITIUS, or the Isle of France, is nearly 500 miles east of Madagascar, and belongs to the British. Population 95,000.

7. BOURBON is subject to France.

8. It consists of two vast volcanic mountains, one of which is in a state of activity.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the extent and population of Madagascar? 2. What channel divides it from Africa? 4. What does this island exhibit? 6. What is said of Mauritius? 8. What of the island of Bourbon?

LESSON CXXXIX.

OCEANICA.

Extent, 4,500,000 square miles—Population, 20,000,000.

1. Oceanica is a term used to represent the islands chiefly of the Pacific ocean.

2. It has three general divisions, viz., the Asiatic, or East India islands, Australia, and Polynesia.

3. These islands, at large, exhibit great inequalities of surface.

4. They are diversified with mountains, rocks, valleys, and plains, and present some of the most sublime and beautiful scenes in nature.

Many of the mountains are volcanoes.

5. The general climate of Oceanica is tropical, but is rendered more temperate and grateful by the sea-breezes.

6. Some of the most valuable productions are the palm tree, in several varieties, the cocoa nut, the bread fruit tree, the plantain, and the taro root.

7. The palm tree has a long and slender trunk, with a thick crown of broad leaves at the top.

The leaves are used for fans, and for writing paper, for umbrellas, and for the covering of cottages.

The juice of the palm may be converted into wine, and into a valuable article of food.

8. Of the fruit of the bread tree and plantain, a nourishing kind of bread is made, very useful to the natives.

9. The inhabitants of Oceanica may be reduced to two great classes, viz., the Malays, and the Papuan or New Guinea race of negroes.

10. The former are prevalent in the East India islands, and in Polynesia. The latter race centres in New Guinea, and is common throughout Australia.

QUESTIONS.

1. What do you understand by the term Oceanica? 2. How is Oceanica divided? 3. What is said of the surface? 4. How are these islands diversified? 5. What of the climate? 6. Of the productions? 7. Of the palm tree? 8. Of the bread tree? 9. Of the inhabitants?

LESSON CXL.

EAST INDIA ISLANDS, OR NORTHWESTERN OCEANICA.

1. These islands are near the southeastern coast of Asia.

2. In climate, soil, and productions, they resemble the southern parts of the continent.

3. They consist of five divisions; the Sunda isles, the Bornean, the Celebezean, the Moluccas or Spice islands, and the Philippine isles.

4. The Sunda isles are Sumatra and Java, with smaller ones adjacent.

5. The island of SUMATRA is about 1000 miles long, and has a population of about four millions.

6. It is traversed lengthwise by ridges of lofty mountains, which include large elevated plains, and many beautiful lakes.

Mount Ophir, the summit, is near 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

7. There are Malays on the coast, and tribes of savages and cannibals in the interior.

8. Bencoolen is the chief European settlement, and in the hands of the Dutch.

9. JAVA is separated from Sumatra by the straits of Sunda, 20 miles wide.

10. It is above 600 miles long, and six millions of inhabitants, composed of Javanese, Malays, and Chinese.

11. It is very fertile, and produces rice, maize, sugar, pepper, indigo, cotton, and coffee, in great abundance.

Java belongs to the Dutch. Its capital is Batavia.

12. BORNEO is north of Java.

13. It is the largest island on the globe, except one, and contains 300,000 square miles, and a population of 4,000,000.

14. The centre is mountainous, the coast swampy, and the climate sickly.

15. This island is rich in gold, diamonds, crystals, pearl, and mother of pearl, and also in nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, and edible birds'-nests.

16. CELEBEZ is east of Borneo, and separated from it by the strait of Macassar.

17. The rains here are abundant; the trees are clothed in perpetual green; the fruits never fail, and the most beautiful flowers, such as jasmines, roses, and carnations, are of spontaneous growth.

The Dutch settlement is Macassar.

18. The PHILIPPINE isles are numerous, and belong to Spain.

The largest of these are Luzon, on which is situated Manilla, the capital.

19. The MOLUCCAS, or Spice islands, are situated between Celebez and New Guinea.

20. They are celebrated for their abundance of nutmegs, cloves, mace, and other valuable spices.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where are the East India islands? 2. What is said of their climate, soil, &c.? 3. What divisions do they consist of? 4. Which are the Sunda isles? 5. How is Sumatra described? 6. What of its mountains? 7. Of its inhabitants? 9. What strait between Java and Sumatra? 10. What are the length and the population of Java? 12. Where is Borneo? 13. What is said of it? 16. Where is Celebez? 18. What of the Philippine isles? 19. Of the Moluccas? 20. For what are they celebrated?

LESSON CXLI.

AUSTRALIA, OR CENTRAL OCEANICA.

1. The principal islands included in Australia, are New Holland, Van Dieman's land, Papua, or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon's isle, Louisiade, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and New Zealand.

2. NEW HOLLAND is situated between the Indian and the Pacific oceans.

It is the largest island in the world, being 2,500 miles long, from east to west.

3. It contains many rare vegetables and animals.

4. The rivers in this island are few and short.

5. The natives are Papuan negroes, whose features are represented as ape-like and disgusting, and their customs rude and barbarous.

6. The English colony, New South Wales, or Botany Bay, is in the southeastern part of the island.

7. Van Dieman's land belongs to the British, and is about one-eightieth part as large as New Holland.

8. NEW GUINEA, or Papua, is 1,200 miles long.

It is the seat of the Papuan negroes, who are numerous in all the islands of Australia.

9. New Zealand consists of two islands, each about 500 miles long.

They are inhabited by a superior and heroic race, passionately fond of war, and represented as cannibals.

QUESTIONS.

1. What are the islands of Australia? 2. What are the situation and description of New Holland? 3. What is said of the vegetables, &c.? 4. Of the rivers? 5. Of the natives? 6. Of the English colony here? 7. Of Van Dieman's land? 8. Of New Guinea? 9. Of New Zealand and its inhabitants?

MISSIONARY PREACHING UNDER THE BREAD FRUIT TREE.

LESSON CXLII.

POLYNESIA, OR EASTERN OCEANICA.

1. Polynesia is a name applied to those numerous groups of islands, situated in the more central or eastern part of the Pacific ocean, on both sides of the equator.

2. The principal of these are the Sandwich isles, the Pelew, Carolines, and Ladrones, north of the equator, and the Society isles, Friendly, Navigator's, and Marquesas, south of the equator.

3. The SANDWICH isles are ten in number, containing 6000 square miles, and 150,000 inhabitants.

4. They are situated at about one-third of the distance between Mexico and China.

5. They are favored with an agreeable climate, and fertile soil, producing sugar-cane, cocoa-nuts, taro root, yam, and bread fruit.

6. These isles were discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778.

7. The American Christian mission was established here in 1819, and has been productive of the happiest effects.

8. Of the SOCIETY islands, there are about sixty, of which the largest and most celebrated is Otaheite, or Tahiti.

Christian missionaries arrived here from London, in 1796, and their persevering and faithful labors have resulted in the civilization and conversion of many of the natives.

QUESTIONS.

1. What islands are called Polynesia? 2. Which are the principal? 3. What are the extent and population of the Sandwich isles? 4. Where are they situated? 5. What of the climate and products? 6. When and by whom discovered? 8. How many of the Society islands, and where situated?

RECOMMENDATIONS.

CINCINNATI, OCT. 28th, 1837.

We have examined with attention HUNTINGTON'S GEOGRAPHY. We are glad to see that the author has avoided the "catechetical system"—a system at all times to be deprecated. The style of the work is simple and clear, the matter well arranged and connected, thus affording an excellent *Geographical Reading Book*. It is a very valuable work, and is a great improvement on most of those of a similar character. It is well worthy the attention of teachers.

A. & J. W. PICKET.

J. W. PICKET, President of the College of Teachers of the Mississippi Valley, and President of Woodward College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, OCT. 22, 1837.

Having given to HUNTINGTON'S SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY (the one introductory to the other,) an examination, I feel constrained to give it my unqualified approbation. Geography and History are so blended as to lighten the labor of study—and the style and arrangement are unsurpassed by any work which I have seen on the subject. The enlarged map of Great Britain and Ireland contained in the Atlas, is certainly, a desideratum to teachers and scholars.

C. F. M'WILLIAMS,

Principal of the High School, Springfield, Ohio.